THE LITERARY DIGEST

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NEW YORK, JUNE 17, 1905

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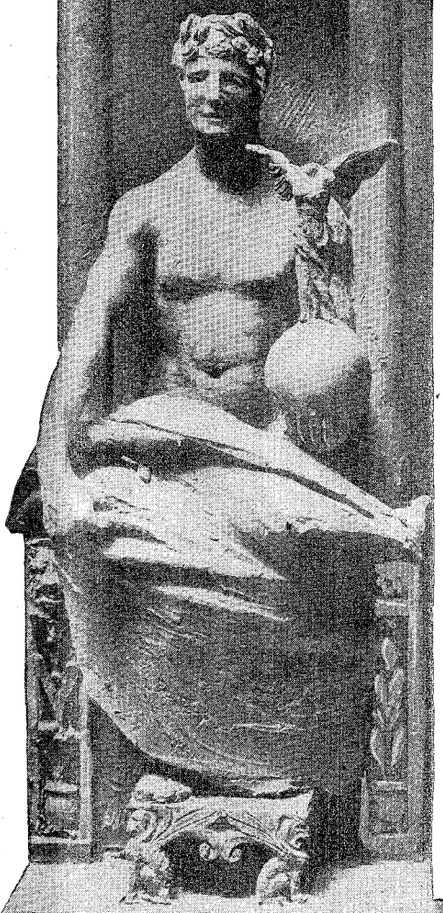

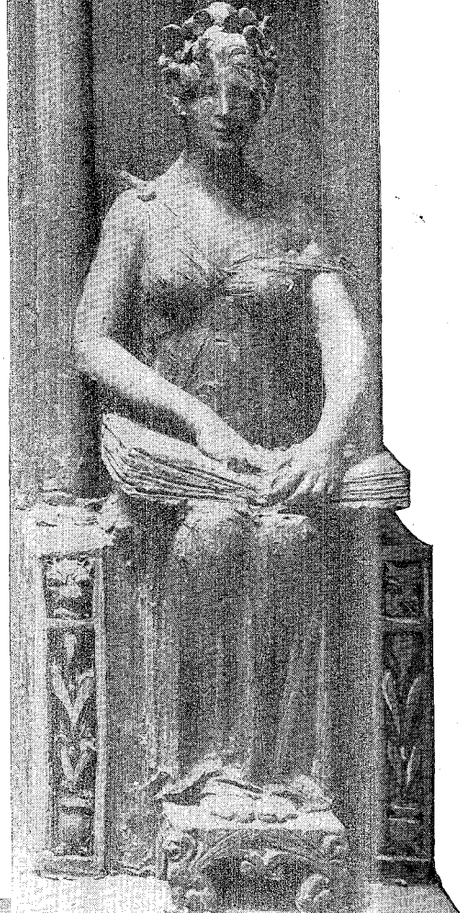

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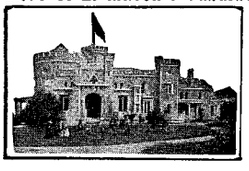

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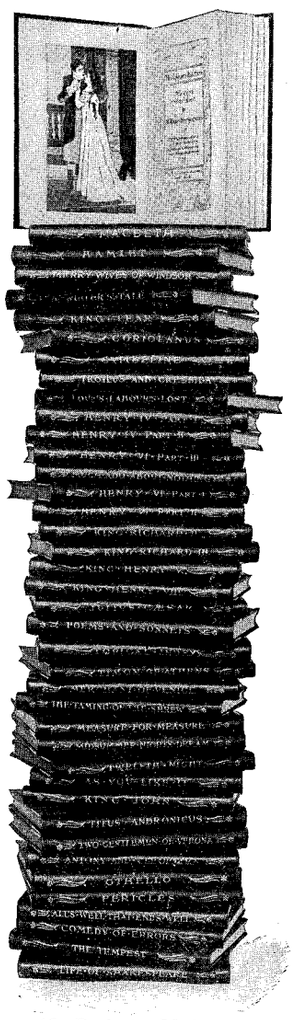

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At other intervals along the line are stationed a double line of mounted dragoons in shining cuirass and helmet.

Along the curb are massed for sale the ammunition for the sale of flowers—peonies, pinks, roses and daisies in solid, even piles, as high as one's head.

In the cool woods, back of the line of chairs, half a dozen military bands play alternately. Thousands have seated themselves in every available chair along the curb . . .

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Ah! at last a smart carriage advances which seems out of place among the rest. The woman within it is gracious, refined, and very beautiful. Her little girl, whose baby curls are peeping from beneath a quaint black silk bonnet, is having a beautiful time pelting a little boy in a blue velvet suit, passing at that moment in the landau of his grandmamma.

The bands play, the sun shines, sifting through the fragrant blossoms of the acacias.

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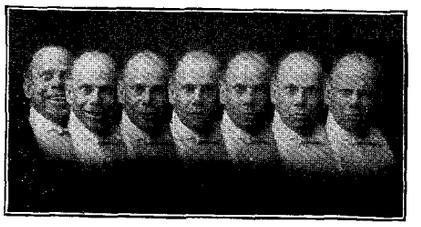

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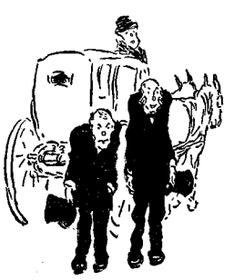

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CONTINUOUS INDEX.

A "Continuous Index," rendering all topics treated during the preceding three months available to the reader, will be found on page 913.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

LESSONS OF THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

THE graciousness of Togo in ascribing the outcome of the Battle of the Sea of Japan to "the brilliant virtue" of the Mikado and to "the protection" of his "imperial ancestors," has not forestalled the inevitable inquiry into the more practical and scientific reasons for this remarkable victory. The never-ending controversy of the relative merits of the battle-ship, the torpedo-boat, and other constituents of the navy has been revived, while a lively discussion, in many instances marked by alarm, is going on as to what may be the significance and the ultimate consequences of the historic and momentous event. Speaking from the strictly naval point of view, the St. Louis *Republic* well says:

"Japanese and Russian commanders brought about exactly the battle the world has been awaiting for forty years. Nations have been building navies on theory. Battle-ships, cruisers, torpedo-boats, and submarines have been constructed and maneuvered. Authorities and inventors have argued, and strategists have pondered over the relative values of the various types. Whether 12-inch guns were worth their cost and whether more of 8-inch or of 6-inch calibers should be mounted have been debated questions."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, however, aptly remarks that "the lesson of the latest naval battle is somewhat obscured by the circumstance that the naval strategy seems to have been all on one side." The Chicago *Post* also notices that "the human element" played a conspicuous, if not the most important, part in determining the results of the battle. Says *The Post*: "As in the case of Dewey at Manila, if Togo and Rozhdestvensky had changed places, there would have been no change in the identity of the victors." The Chicago *Record-Herald* speaks in a similar vein and declares that "the most striking lesson of the fight is the importance of efficiency." In fact, the great majority of popular and expert opinion is inclined to the view that it was the officer in the conning-tower and the man behind the gun that did the work. At least Admiral Dewey seems to think so, and it is reported that he will try to have the necessity of the better training of the *personnel* urged upon Congress next winter. He is quoted by the New York *World* as saying:

"Ranking with the demand for battle-ships is the necessity for the training of the *personnel* of the navy. Rozhdestvensky, who tried to whip green crews into shape in six months and failed, as compared with the veteran fighters of Togo, has proved that fighting crews, like fighting ships, can not be made in a day."

The battle and the make-up of the two fleets engaged have also suggested questions as to whether our own navy is being built with a due regard to the proper number of each class of vessels composing it. Our great and steadily increasing military marine, which within a few years will be fourth in size in the world, is being constructed along the lines of big battle-ships and long-range guns. President Roosevelt (as pointed out in these columns last week) and his new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Bonaparte, seem to think that it is far too soon to place any limit upon the existing scheme and policy. But many people disagree with this position. Thus the Springfield *Republican* says:

"There is no lesson to be drawn from the recent encounter to the effect that a navy of great size is the *sine qua non* of success. Those who would agitate for a larger American navy because the Russian fleet was annihilated show no ability to discriminate between essential and non-essential factors. Of more importance than the number of battle-ships, after a certain limit has been reached in naval construction, is the skill of the officers and crews in handling what ships there are. More can be done to make the United States navy formidable by careful training of its gunners and by making life on shipboard endurable to the crews in time of peace than by building three new battle-ships a year. We do not believe that the next Congress will find in recent events the slightest argument for increasing materially the ships of the line and trying to rival England in the amount of her naval tonnage."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* endorses this belief in part in the following language: "For the United States the evident moral of this is that with plenty of big war-ships built and building, the place to put the money in the future is in the officers and the crew." But on the other hand, much support can be found for the Presidential policy. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, while declaring that Togo's victory emphasizes in a convincing manner "the paramount consequence of the *personnel*," nevertheless speaks a strong word for the battle-ship. *The Inquirer* says:

"The battle-ship must always form the basis of an effective navy, because great guns can not advantageously be placed on a small and feebly protected vessel, and it is the fire of the great guns that counts. This is one of the things which have been freshly demonstrated by the recent action, and President Roosevelt is quite right in drawing the conclusion that battle-ship strength is the one thing most essential to the maritime security of the United States."

Torpedo-boats, as all reports show, were used with telling effect in the Battle of the Sea of Japan. We are told that the Russian fleet was battered with big guns all day Saturday, May 27, and

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stabbed with torpedoes during the night. The Japanese had become expert at gun practise in rough seas such as prevailed on Saturday, while most of the Russian shots went wild. The sea was too rough for torpedo-boats during the day, but quieted at nighttall, allowing the mosquito fleet to do its part. Of course full information is not yet available as to all details of the manner in which material was used in attack and defense, but, as the Chicago *Post* remarks, "enough is not known to warrant the belief that no extremist theories about ships, guns, or torpedos have been proved correct." *The Post* continues:

"That battle-ships would bear the brunt of a battle-ship action; that all of the guns would be utilized with the highest effectiveness that could be given to them, and that torpedo attacks would be made unceasingly wherever an opportunity offered have been foregone conclusions with every navy officer who had not a fad on the brain. . . . Evidently all of the claims against the 6-inch and 8-inch guns as factors in sea fights—claims that were so confidently made after the Port Arthur battles as to cause a change in the batteries destined for two of our battle-ships—have been wiped out. Relieved of the necessity for fighting at the long ranges deemed desirable in the battles of last year, Togo sent in a storm of 6-inch and 8-inch projectiles that smothered the Russian fire."

There is one conclusion, however, about the Battle of the Sea of Japan that all seem to have come to. There is not the least doubt that the event is of far-reaching international importance. But American papers do not express any alarm about the "Yellow Peril," which is creating such a scare in Germany. As the Chicago *Tribune* defines this European bugbear, it lies in the suggestion that the yellow people will be able to defend themselves against Caucasian aggression. "And so far as this is the case," says *The Tribune*, "Hurrah for the yellow peril; the more of it the better." The New York *Sun* also sees good in Japanese success from an American point of view. *The Sun* calls attention to the great size and value of Korea, which will fall into the possession of Japan in case of a victorious peace, and noted the probability that the vast natural resources will attract Japanese immigration and deflect its threatened course from the United States.

THOSE Russians continue to make remarks about the bureaucracy which sound just like the way the bleachers talk to the umpire when he decides a close point against the home team.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A FAR WEST EXPOSITION.

WHILE the St. Louis Fair has hardly become a thing of the past, the attention of the general public is again invited to the attractions of another international exposition, to commemorate the centenary of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which, in the words of the Pittsburg *Post*, "gave so much of the great northwest to the United States, a territory which is peculiarly interesting to Americans from the fact that it is the only land this country ever held by right of discovery." Altho on a smaller scale than the St. Louis Exposition, the Portland enterprise is, according to the newspapers, historically of almost equal significance. The Fair was opened at Portland, Ore., on June 1, the celebration being participated in by President Roosevelt and Vice-President Fairbanks. The Vice-President attended the opening exercises in person, while the President, at the White House, pressed the gold telegraph key which sounded the chimes in the Government Building and started the machinery of the Exposition.

The Portland exhibition is the first under the patronage of the Federal Government ever held west of the Rocky Mountains. While the St. Louis Fair occupied 1,200 acres, the Portland Exposition occupies 406 acres, including a natural lake 220 acres in extent which takes the place of the grand basins of former fairs. It is also noted that there was no need to build *papier maché* mountains as scenic accessories, since nature has provided the real. Almost every nation is represented in this exposition, and the best of the foreign exhibits at St. Louis have been transferred to Portland and have been supplemented by new features. The exposition will require an expenditure of $7,500,000, of which the city of Portland has contributed $400,000, the State of Oregon $450,000 and the National Government $475,000.

"The Portland enterprise," says the Buffalo *Express*, "will furnish an excellent opportunity for citizens from the central, southern, and eastern parts of the country to become acquainted with the western lands;" and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* remarks on the fact that "tho, like the Omaha and Buffalo expositions, this will have perforce largely a local or sectional character; it will surpass even the great fairs in its natural scenic effects. The efforts of the landscape architect would seem poor and pitiful when compared with the handiwork which nature has lavished on the

WILL IT COME TO THIS?
A new pilot for the Russian ship of state.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

THE EMANCIPATOR.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

VICTORY OF THE VANQUISHED.

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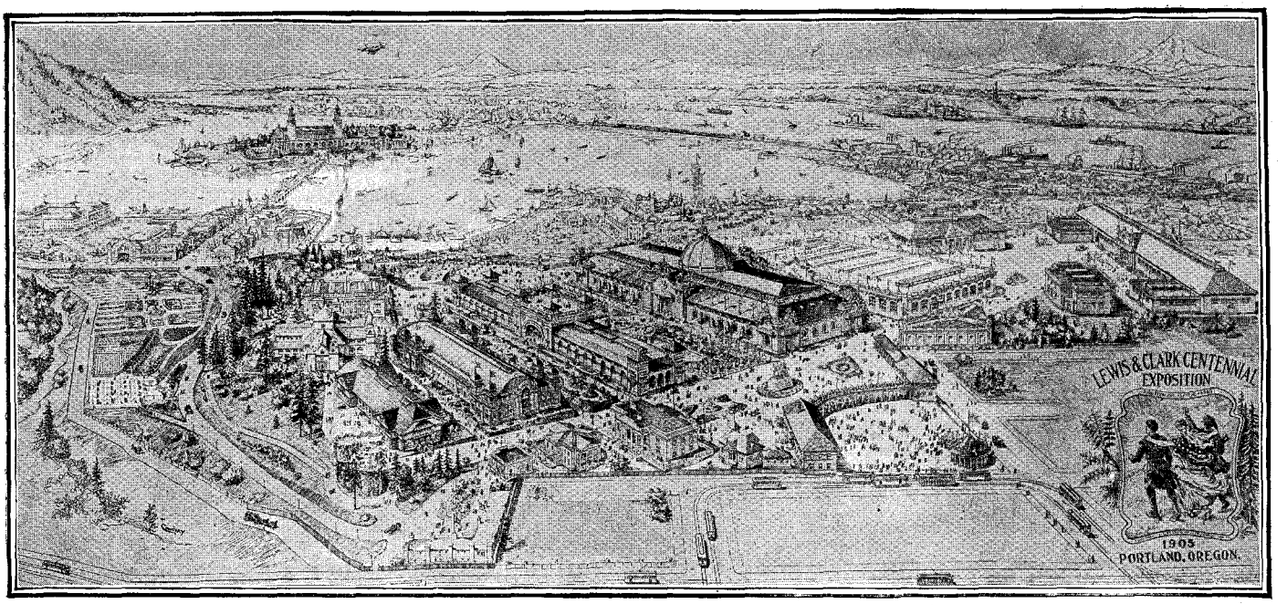

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.

scene of the Portland Exposition." The Philadelphia *Ledger* observes:

"The charm of the Portland fair will consist not only in its exhibits of people of the northwestern genus, but in the displays of the native arts and crafts, the progress of the people of the Pacific coast; what they have achieved in industry, commerce, agriculture, forestry, and in the winning of their West. The place is all so new, the country so lately won from forest and prairie, the people so ingenuous and enthusiastic and hearty and hopeful, that the fair will undoubtedly be worth a trip across the land to see. . . . . .

"Everybody who can afford to go to fairs should go, and every Eastern man, especially, who thinks that life is becoming stale and that the country is in a decline should go to a Far Western fair and there note the mighty enthusiasm of the Western man, woman, and child; the bursting faith in their country; their energy, joyousness, frankness, sincerity, and wholesome genuine good-nature and strong Americanism."

"The Lewis and Clark Exposition," says the Tacoma *Ledger*, "offers the best opportunity that has ever been afforded to advertise the Pacific Northwest," and it goes on to say:

"The event is one of paramount importance to the whole Pacific Northwest. Nothing in the history of this section of the country has ever brought its romantic past, its superb climate, its boundless resources, its vigorous growth, and its teeming possibilities into such general notice throughout the length and breadth of the land as the preparations for the celebration at Portland by a magnificent exposition of the centennial anniversary of the expedition into the Oregon country of Lewis and Clark. To-day every intelligent reader of the newspapers in the United States has a vastly better conception of the Pacific Northwest than before the Exposition was determined upon. To-day the people of the whole country are looking with interest toward this wonderful section and hundreds of thousands of them are preparing to make the journey to Portland and to see for themselves not only the splendid cities that have sprung into world-wide prominence in the last quarter of a century, but to investigate for themselves the resources and opportunities of what is justly proclaimed to be the most promising and highly favored portion of our entire domain. . . . . .

"This is the gateway of the Orient and Alaska. This section is destined to become the commercial and industrial center of the Pacific seaboard. Westward the star of empire takes its way, and the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the overland expedition of Lewis and Clark will find this Pacific Northwest rivaling in population, commerce, manufactures, and wealth the present centers of the world's trade and industry. The Lewis and Clark Exposition begins to-day its splendid career of education and promotion not for Portland alone, but for the entire Pacific Northwest."

MR. CLEVELAND ON RABBIT HUNTING.

AN irreverent newspaper writer, after reading ex-President Cleveland's article in *The Independent* on hunting rabbits, recalls his article on another topic by expressing the hope that Mr. Cleveland will "have better luck with his article on rabbits than he had with his article on hens." The ex-President finds himself in another controversy, however, the controversy over the ethics of shooting small game. President Roosevelt has recently confessed that he is growing less and less inclined to shoot anything except "varmints," and ex-President Cleveland devotes a large part of his article to a discussion of the right and wrong of killing the cottontails. In the first place he holds, Bunny must be shot on the run, even if a kick be necessary to start him off. To quote:

"Of course, no decent man will shoot a rabbit while sitting, and I have known them to refuse to start for anything less than a kick or punch. When they do start, however, they demonstrate quite clearly that they have kept their feet in the best possible position for a spring and run. After such a start the rabbit must in fairness be given an abundant chance to gain full headway, and when he has traversed the necessary distance for this, and is at his fastest gait, the hunter that shoots him has good reason to be satisfied with his marksmanship. I once actually poked one up and he escaped unhurt, tho four loads of shot were sent after him.

"In the main, however, dogs must be relied upon for the real enjoyment and success of rabbit hunting. The fastest dogs are not the best, because they are apt to chase the rabbit so swiftly and closely that he quickly betakes himself to a hole or other safe shelter, instead of relying upon his running ability. The baying of three or four good dogs steadily following a little cottontail should be as exhilarating and as pleasant to ears attuned to the music as if the chase were for bigger game. As the music is heard more distinctly, the hunter is allowed to flatter himself that his acute judgment can determine the route of the approaching game and the precise point from which an advantageous shot can be secured. The self-satisfied conceit aroused by a fortunate guess concerning this important detail, especially if supplemented by a fatal shot, should permit the lucky gunner to enjoy as fully the complacent pleasurable persuasion that the entire achievement is due to his sagacity, keenness, and skill as tho the animal circumvented were a larger beast. In either case the hunter experiences the delight born of a well-fed sense of superiority and self-pride; and this, notwithstanding all attempts to keep it in the background, is the most gratifying factor in every sporting indulgence.

"Some people speak slightingly of the rabbit's eating qualities. This must be an abject surrender to fad or fashion. At any rate it is exceedingly unjust to the cottontail; and one who can relish

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tender chicken and refuse to eat a nicely cooked rabbit is, I believe, a victim of unfounded prejudices."

If the rabbit be given a fair chance for its life, the hunter is free from blame. Says Mr. Cleveland:

"Why, then, should not rabbit hunting, when honorably pursued, be given a respectable place among gunning activities? It certainly has every element of rational outdoor recreation. It ministers to the most exhilarating and healthful exercise; it furnishes saving relief from care and overwork; it is free from wantonness and inexcusable destruction of animal life, and, if luck favors, it gives play to innocent but gratifying self-conceit.

"Let us remember, however, that if rabbit hunting is to be a manly outdoor recreation, entirely free from meanness, and a sport in which a true hunter can indulge without shame, the little cottontail must in all circumstances be given a fair chance for its life."

NEUTRALITY LAWS ENFORCED.

THE arrival of Admiral Enquist in Manila Bay, on June 3, with the three protected cruisers, *Aurora*, *Oleg*, and *Jemchug*, which escaped disaster in the Battle of the Sea of Japan, gave President Roosevelt an opportunity to make what is generally looked upon as a new interpretation of the law of neutrality. The Admiral stated that his vessels were unseaworthy and in need of supplies, and requested the privilege and time to take on coal, food, and to make repairs. He claimed that this was a right due him under the law of nations and the neutrality proclamation issued by the United States Government on February 11 of last year, which in effect provides that a belligerent ship may not remain in a neutral port longer than the prescribed limit of twenty-four hours "except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or for repairs." There seems to be no doubt that Admiral Enquist sought Manila as a safe retreat for his damaged vessels in order to avoid a possible engagement with the enemy on a homeward trip to Russia. President Roosevelt decided not to grant the asylum requested. He insisted upon the twenty-four-hour rule. So there being no other alternative for the Russian admiral except a return to the deep sea, he interned his vessels at Manila. The cable message which the President ordered Secretary Taft to send to Governor Wright was as follows:

"Advise Russian admiral that, as his ships are suffering from damages due to battle, and our policy is to restrict all operations of belligerents in neutral ports, the President can not consent to any repairs unless the ships are interned at Manila until the close of hostilities. You are directed, after notifying the Russian admiral of this conclusion, to turn over the execution of this order to Admiral Train, who has been advised accordingly by the Secretary of the Navy."

It will be seen that the decision of President Roosevelt hinges upon the construction of the word "repairs." He decided that this word did not include damages received in battle. This construction is said to be without precedent for or against it, so naturally it has precipitated a lively discussion. The Russian press feels that an injustice has been done. The *Russ*, of St. Petersburg, declares that "Mr. Roosevelt not only narrows the American regulations, but infringes recognized principles of international law"; and the *Novoye Vremya* bitterly exclaims that he "takes full advantage of the fact that Russia is helpless and powerless to do more than to protest." There are also some American papers which criticize the President's decision. Thus the New York *Herald* says:

"While the nations are engaged in friendly effort to bring about peace in the Far East, it is to be regretted that President Roosevelt has excited bitter feeling in Russia by his arbitrary and unprecedented order respecting the disabled war-ships at Manila. The unquestioned right of a nation to remain neutral is coupled with the duty of absolute impartiality between the contending parties. Mr. Roosevelt's order that the vessels must leave the port of Manila without repairs on twenty-four hours' notice or be interned affords ground for the contention of the Russian journals quoted in the cable despatches this morning that it is an act of partiality to Japan."

But the majority of the American newspapers, however, seem to approve the President's decision, not only as a matter of policy, but also because they think it accords with justice and the law. This favorable view of the case is briefly expressed by the Chicago *Chronicle* in the following fashion:

"It is obvious that the repair of damages received in battle is on a different footing from a shortage in provisions or coal or from damages due to wind and wave. If war-vessels that had been engaged and had been made unseaworthy by shot and shell could take refuge in neutral ports, repair their damages, and then sally forth again to renew the conflict, they might just as well be allowed to take on arms and ammunition also, so far as neutrality is con-

THE NEW PEACE ANGEL.
"I wonder if my wings set right."
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

AN OPENING.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

SNAP SHOTS OF THE ANGEL OF PEACE.

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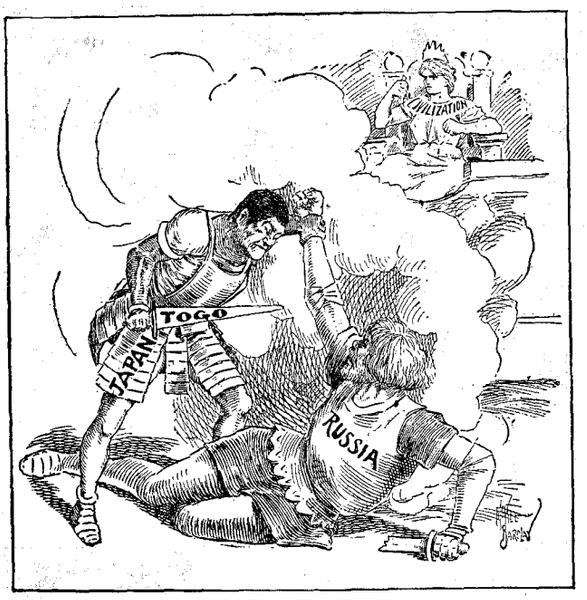

THE UPRAISED THUMB.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *News*.

AN ANXIOUS ALLY.
"Pardon, m'sieur, but may I be allowed most respectfully to suggest that you have been licked?" —Triggs in the New York *Press*.

TIME TO QUIT.

cerned. Such a usage would promote hostilities, engender strife, and be violently opposed to a humane policy."

FIGHT ON THE RAINES-LAW HOTELS IN NEW YORK.

WHEN the Raines law passed the New York legislature in 1896, nobody seemed to have anticipated that it would become the cause of all the crime and evil subsequently charged against it. Its purpose—to close the Sunday saloon and yet allow the use of intoxicating liquors with meals at hotels and restaurants—looked reasonable and easy of execution. As shown by the newspaper comment which we printed at the time of the passage of the law, the only objection interposed by its enemies or fear expressed by its friends was that it might not prove effective to take the "saloon out of politics," as it was intended to do. But as everybody familiar with current New York history knows, as soon as this now confessedly inadequate measure was placed upon the statute-books of the State, there sprung up a horde of "fake" hotels as an adjunct to saloons, which in many instances are said to have degenerated into low dens of vice. Senator Raines, the author of the law, in arguing for its amendment at Albany last month, gave the following figures of the increase of hotels in the different boroughs of New York City since 1896:

"In Brooklyn the increase has been from 236 to 661; Manhattan, from 362 to 1,491; Queens, from 384 to 366 (a decrease); and Richmond, from 124 to 192. The total increase for the city has been 1,604."

The New York *Globe*, in explaining the management of these hotels, says:

"The time has come once more to call attention to the conditions caused by the existence of these fake hotels in the city. They put a premium on the encouragement of vice and immorality, and, what is worse, are the means of leading thousands of young girls to ruin, and corrupting young men, who, in these resorts, which have some of the semblances of respectability, fall easy victims of brazen harpies that make them their headquarters."

Senator Raines, it should be noted, contends that the trouble with the original law was purely administrative, and he declared that "the desired abolition of the 'fake' hotels could be accomplished under the present law if the city authorities would enforce it." Nevertheless, he voted for the amendatory laws, signed on June 3 by Governor Higgins, and which, as it is hoped, will stamp out the evils which have sprung up under the law as it originally stood. These corrections and additions to the law are called the "Raines" and the "Ambler" amendments. The remedies which they provide are simple. We quote the following from the message of the governor approving them:

"The purpose of those bills is to compel the so-called Raines-law hotels to comply with the provisions of the laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations of the State and locality relating to the fireproof construction of hotels, and the laws pertaining to the building and health departments of the State and locality. The proceeding under the Ambler bill is summary in its character, but it can harm no one who is carrying on his business properly under existing law. The provisions of the Raines bill are for the purpose of preventing evasions of the law by requiring a proper inspection of the applicant's hotel before a liquor tax certificate is issued to him. These bills are in the interest of morality, and are supported by organizations and citizens interested in removing the disgrace that attaches to the name of the so-called Raines-law hotel. If I were not satisfied with the constitutionality of the Ambler bill it would not receive my approval. It is no more drastic than are prohibitory liquor laws, the constitutionality of which has been upheld by the supreme court of the United States."

Just what effect the Raines law as now amended and in force will have when put to practical test remains, of course, to be seen. "The apologists of the Raines-law hotels," according to the New York *World*, "say that the new laws may be made the means of exacting graft or wreaking private spite." In commenting upon the probable effect of these new laws, the New York *Tribune* confines itself to the remark that "a great opportunity is placed before the decent, law-abiding people of the metropolis." The New York *Globe*, in congratulating itself over the passage of the amendments, simply says that under the new provisions "the way is opened to a speedy abolition of the vile fake hotels." Thus we see that it is pretty generally admitted that the effectiveness of the Raines law now, just as was the case before its amendment, depends upon the honesty and ability of the officers charged with its execution. In the mean while the liquor-dealers who can not meet the requirements of the law, so the New York *Times* editorially asserts, are proposing to continue in business thus:

"They will lock up their certificates, refuse to surrender them,

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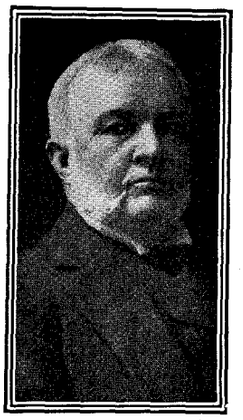
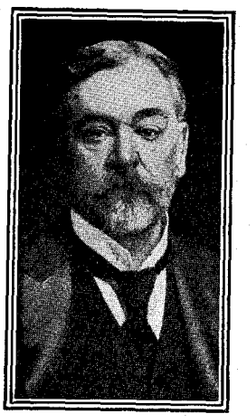
HENRY C. FRICK,
Steel and coke magnate, who urged the resignation of Hyde, Alexander and Tarbell.

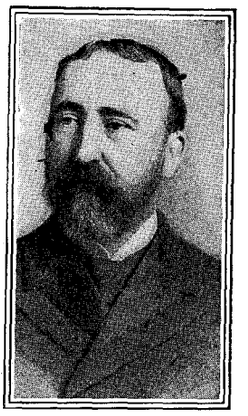


CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
Treasurer of the Republican National Committee in four campaigns.

A. J. CASSETT,
President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

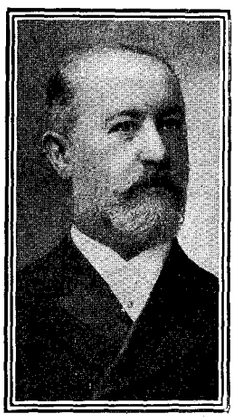


ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
President of the Pullman Company. Eldest son of President Lincoln.



MELVILLE E. INGALLS,
President of the "Big Four" Railroad system.

E. H. HARRIMAN,
Railroad magnate, accused of treachery by Mr. Hyde.



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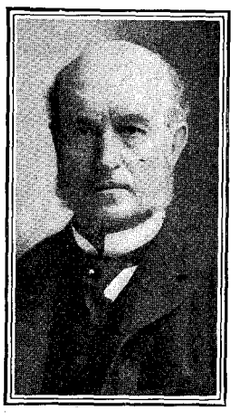
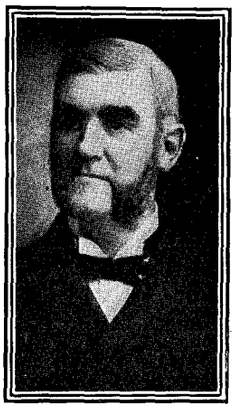
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
Banker whose firm was interested in several Equitable deals.

JOHN SLOANE,
Carpet merchant.



D. O. MILLS,
Director in eighteen large New York corporations.



MARVIN HUGHITT,
President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

SOME OF THE RESIGNING EQUITABLE DIRECTORS,
Whose retirement precipitated the reorganization.

and seek an injunction forbidding the authorities to interfere with their property. Then they expect to drag out the legal proceedings for months and possibly for a year."

THE EQUITABLE SETTLEMENT.

PRACTICALLY everything that public sentiment (as voiced by the press) has demanded of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was realized last week, when Mr. Hyde sold a majority of his stock to policy-holders represented by Thomas F. Ryan; when the directors elected Paul Morton, now Secretary of the Navy, to be chairman, with absolute power over all departments and officials; when President Alexander, Vice-President Hyde, and Messrs. Tarbell, Wilson, and McIntyre placed their resignations at Mr. Morton's disposal; and when Mr. Ryan announced that he had asked ex-President Cleveland, Justice O'Brien, and George Westinghouse to be trustees of the stock acquired from Mr. Hyde. Mr. Hyde's sale of his stock eliminates his control, which has been the chief target of criticism; and Mr. Ryan announces that the distinguished trustees who will control the former Hyde shares will effect a mutualization plan satisfactory to the State Superintendent of Insurance. Thus the Equitable is to pass from private ownership and control into the ownership and control of its policy-holders. This settlement was precipitated by the resignation of thirteen directors, some of them men of the first rank in the world of finance, who expressed despair of the situation when Messrs. Hyde, Alexander, and Tarbell failed to resign at the meeting two weeks ago. It was only a few days after these resignations that the reorganization outlined above was effected.

This reorganization, says the New York *Times*, "ought to put an end to the troubles, controversies, and scandals which have recently afflicted the Society, restore public confidence, and advance it upon the path of prosperity." The same paper says this good word for Mr. Hyde:

"Neither the courts nor the Legislature could have taken Mr. Hyde's shares from him. He has of his own will disposed of them, thus effacing himself as the controlling power in the management of the society. To say that his action is creditable is praise of which the insufficiency will be well understood by many a strong man in this city who feels in his heart that he would not himself have risen to that height of renunciation. Mr. Hyde's sacrifice will command the admiration of the community and its gratitude as well, for he was the one man who could end the controversy that has so troubled men's minds, and he has chosen the one effective way to end it.

"In making choice of Mr. Paul Morton to be the chairman of its board and its controlling executive, a fortunate way has been found to put the Equitable in the pay of progress and prosperity. Mr. Morton is in the very prime and vigor of life, and he is a man of such attested and high capacity that his services have recently been sought by one of the great transportation companies in this city. The criticism will be heard that in his career as a railroad official having, according to report, disregarded the Federal statutes forbidding rate discriminations, he can not now be trusted not

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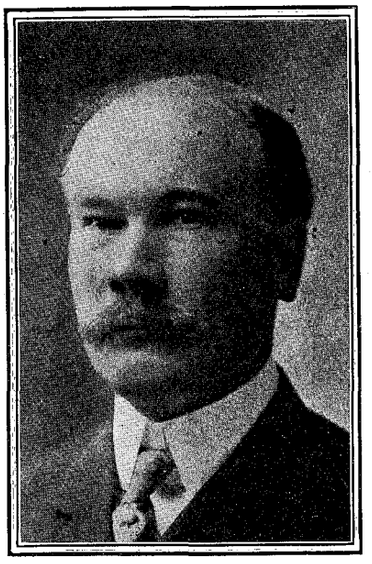
to violate State laws forbidding unsafe insurance practises. As to that, the plain answer is that recent chastening experiences must have put everybody about the Equitable establishment in a mood to walk straight; while the unpleasant revelations concerning dummy directors make it practically certain that the members of the Equitable board will in future exhibit a great deal of inquisitiveness as to the management of its affairs."

An opposite view is presented in the following comment by the New York *World:*

"Thomas F. Ryan has bought James H. Hyde's stock in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Ryan is one of the choice spirits in the Consolidated Gas Company and the Metropolitan Securities Company, two corporations notorious for their corrupt alliances with corrupt politicians.

"Mr. Ryan has elected Paul Morton chairman of the Equitable Board. Mr. Morton is a self-confessed violator of the Interstate Commerce law, and is the distinguished gentleman who used to manipulate the rebate business for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.



PAUL MORTON,

Secretary of the Navy, who retires to take control of the Equitable.

"Alexander, Hyde, Tarbell, Wilson, and McIntyre have resigned. In place of them the policy-holders have Thomas F. Ryan and Paul Morton. What a compromise! The exalted ethical element in life insurance could hardly achieve a more triumphant victory unless Anthony N. Brady and Charles F. Murphy were taken into the syndicate.

"The par value of the stock for which Mr. Ryan has paid several million dollars is $50,100. Under Article 3 of the Equitable charter the 'holders of the said capital stock may receive a semi-annual dividend on the stock so held by them not to exceed 3½ per cent.' The sole honest income which the purchaser can legally derive from an investment of millions of dollars is $3,507 a year. His object is thus of great public interest.

"Mr. Ryan, Mr. Morton, and their associates are promoting a vast scheme of underground railway construction in New York. The prospective investment is estimated at $150,000,000. The assets of the Equitable Life Assurance Society are $400,000,000. It is obvious that a great life-insurance society might be a very valuable annex to a rapid-transit company.

"Mr. Ryan has invited Grover Cleveland, Judge M. J. O'Brien, and George Westinghouse to act as trustees of the stock which he has purchased. All three are eminently respectable gentlemen. Like adversity, respectability also has its uses.

"Without discussing Mr. Ryan's motives in acquiring this Equitable stock which can yield him only $3,500 a year in legal dividends, *The World* can only say that the necessity for a legislative investigation into Equitable corruption is more acute now than ever."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

UNLESS some unforeseen and improbable accident interferes with the course of events, friendly relations, our newspapers predict, will soon be reestablished between Russia and Japan. The credit of bringing affairs in the Orient so suddenly to this encouraging situation is ascribed to President Roosevelt. Indeed, the official utterances and answers received in reply to his "identical note" are considered as sufficient evidence to secure him a place in history as a chief factor in bringing to a speedy end a great war between two nations still able and ready to fight; provided, of course, that the negotiations now afoot will result in peace. Thus, the press despatches report the following as emanating from the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg:

"President Roosevelt's 'sole purpose to bring about a meeting' has been achieved, and now it is merely a question whether the results will be the peace for 'which the whole civilized world will pray.' It is a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude, and the diplomats here make no attempt to conceal their admiration for the New World brand of diplomacy, which acts while the remainder of the world thinks."

And Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister at Washington, in referring to the part played by President Roosevelt, is made to say:

"It is the most admirable piece of statesmanship I have ever seen. It is based entirely upon the noble idea of humanity and civilization. It will be regarded as a beacon light of the civilized world, to be followed in international transactions, and I am sure

"THE ATTITUDE OF EUROPE."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

Why did you make that loop, and if you didn't make it, why didn't you?
BOARD OF INQUIRY
Did not your cabin boy really plan the battle? What?
Where were you on the night of May 26?
TOGO
BRADLEY

WHEN TOGO'S REAL TROUBLES WILL COME.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

WORST YET TO COME.

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that the suggestion made in that manner by the President will be promptly accepted by Japan."

Not a discordant note has been struck so far in the praise which the press and official circles of Europe and America are bestowing upon the President. The newspapers of all parties in this country in lauding him, exult in his achievement as a national victory. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) in speaking of his success in securing the initiation of peace, exclaims that it "is recognized all the world over as another triumph of Roosevelt the man, and another instance of his unerring recognition of the right moment to do the right thing." In further comment *The Tribune* says:

"It was America alone that assumed the responsibility. It is to America alone that the world will give the credit. This was as advisable from the diplomatic point of view as it is gratifying to our national pride. A joint movement of the Powers, however discreet and benevolent, could scarcely have avoided the appearance of an effort to exert pressure or even to make menace, while the suggestions and urgings of a single entirely impartial Power could not thus be interpreted, but must seem to be, as they were and are, inspired solely by a generous and friendly desire to do good to both belligerents and to all nations. It is, of course, gratifying to know that all Powers recognize the fitness of the United States to take such an initiative, superior, in some respects, to that of any other nation. It is still more gratifying to possess the consciousness that such fitness is based upon genuine disinterestedness and honest friendship for both parties to the dispute. It will be most gratifying of all to record, as we may now confidently anticipate the pleasure of doing, the complete success of the President's action."

As gathered from Washington press reports, the steps taken by President Roosevelt in accomplishing his great diplomatic success and so opening the way for peace in the Far East are these: After astutely sounding the Russian and Japanese representatives and finding that a tender of his friendly offices would not be misunderstood nor declined, he then notified the principal European Powers, under a pledge of secrecy, of his contemplated move and transmitted to the two belligerents on June 8 an identical note asking them "to open direct negotiations for peace with one another" and offering his services "in arranging preliminaries as to time and place of meeting," if an intermediary should be deemed necessary. On June 10, both Russia and Japan accepted the President's offer of "good will," and signified their willingness to appoint plenipotentiaries for the purposes indicated in his note.

SEAMY SIDE OF JAPANESE CIVILIZATION.

THE civilized world, regaled by the glowing accounts of such influential Japanese as Baron K. Suematsu and Baron K. Kaneko, has been led to believe that Japan is an ideal land where no drunkenness, filth, nor misery exist, and where strikes, labor disturbances, and social discontent are unknown. In the May *Arena*, however, we are given the other side of the picture by Mr. Kiichi Kaneko, who writes, as he boasts, not as a patriot but as a Japanese socialist. He is apparently not a relative of his distinguished namesake, the baron. If his words be true, Japan is afflicted with the usual social vices and troubles incident to modern life, aggravated in her case, by over-population and under-production of the staple articles of food and clothing, while its people, moreover, frequently assume a very hostile attitude against organized government and the established order of things. Mr. Kaneko speaks of serious strikes in 1889, 1899, 1901, 1902, and in 1904; and in describing the situation of the poorer class of citizens generally, he says in substance:

The condition of the working men in Japan is a most miserable one. They are working generally twelve hours a day, and sometimes fifteen hours. Ordinary workmen receive from 12 to 20 sen (10 to 20 cents) a day; skilled laborers from 30 to 40 sen; girls earn from 10 to 20 sen, and children only a few sen per day. Even skilled mechanics receive but 50 sen per day; Japanese policemen get only 12 yen per month. Carpenters earn 75 sen per day.

Mr. Kaneko also has nothing complimentary to say of the Japanese Government or of the officials who administer public affairs. From the great Marquis Ito who "is personally the worst type of statesman," and of whose "private life," "immorality," and "degraded character" he is "ashamed to speak," down to the despotic policemen who arrest too enthusiastic speakers at socialistic gatherings, they are all bad, and each contributes his part in creating a condition "somewhat better," it is true, "than that of our neighboring country [Russia]; but when we come to compare Japan with England or the United States, we can not but feel ashamed that we are so far behind both these countries." The love of country and loyalty to the Mikado, universally believed to be a national trait of the Japanese people is, in the opinion of Mr. Kaneko, mainly a fiction of the imagination. Mr. Kaneko claims that all the trouble which he sees in his native land is due to the fact that the constitution in force provides for only a "make-believe" government of liberty and equality. We quote the following:

"The Japanese government system is the make-believe system. It is not by the people, of the people, for the people. It is the government of the few, of the nobles, of the titles, and, above all, of the figure-head—the Mikado. There is a strange line drawn in the society of Japan. It extends a little higher than the heads of the people, and once you get within this line you are assured of perfect safety all your life; your condition is insured for life; nobody can disturb you; no criticism will affect you. That line encloses the aristocracy, the titles, the confidants of the Mikado. You can not hope to prevail against a man within that line. No matter how incapable or unworthy he may be, you must be contented with him; otherwise your life is no longer safe."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHEN Secretary Taft struck Columbus, O., every lid was raised in enthusiastic salutation.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

WHEN the information comes from Mr. Roosevelt Russia will probably begin to believe that she is licked.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

WE ought to get the truth now about the battle. The American Admiral at Manila is holding an Enquist.—*The New York World.*

ADMIRAL ROZHDESTVENSKY is vindicated: the sinking of those North Sea fishing trawls was certainly accidental.—*The Detroit Journal.*

PHILADELPHIA'S gang has been reformed at least so far as to decide not to steal anything while the public is looking.—*The Chicago News.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER wants a church merger. Perhaps he thinks that this will make the price of church donations cheaper.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

TOGO may not be able to speak in six languages, as reported, but there seems to be no doubt that he is able to fight in six.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"YOU'VE had a long experience as a politician, pa?" "Oh, yes, my son. I can remember when there was harmony in the Democratic party."—*Puck.*

HAVING destroyed 5,000 lives in thirty-six hours, Japan's claim to a place in the front rank of civilization can no longer be disputed.—*The Chicago News.*

THE new method in fishing, it seems, is first to tickle trout and then catch them. The method is comparatively ancient with men, if new with fish.—*The Baltimore American.*

EXPOSITIONS accomplish another great work besides gathering rare and wonderful exhibits. They provide excuses for the being of vice-presidents.—*The Baltimore American.*

"BACK of the city is the state, and back of the state is the nation," declares President Roosevelt. Quite correct—and back of the nation are the giant corporations.—*The Commoner.*

AS Vice-President Fairbanks has two brothers who are master plumbers, he should have no trouble in raising a big campaign fund when his chase for the nomination begins.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE Russian people are howling for a constitution and a constituent assembly. Evidently they have never heard what has happened to the constitution of the United States in the Roosevelt era.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is reported to have complimented China for retaining neutrality. The President probably thinks that China deserves a compliment for being able to retain anything.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

STUMPED.—A diminutive newsboy came running down Eleventh Street from Grand Avenue toward Walnut, yelling, "Extry!" "Hey, Billy," called another newsboy across the street, "tell 'em what it's about." The little fellow heard him and considered the advice good. "Extry!" he yelled as he hastened away. "All about Togo whippin' Roz - Roz—Roz—whippin' the feller who wuz fightin' him."—*The Kansas City Times.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE RUSSIAN STAGE DURING A CRITICAL YEAR.

"NATIONALIST" writers like Prince Mestchersky, editor of a "court" journal, have commented with some bitterness on the fact that the St. Petersburg public pursued the even tenor of its way in regard to amusements without thought of the disasters abroad or the disorders and assassinations at home. Even on the day of the assassination of the Grand Duke the theaters did not close their doors, and the audiences enjoyed themselves, says Prince Mestchersky, as tho nothing noteworthy had happened to take the public mind off its ordinary pleasures; and this seems to him a most alarming symptom. It is a fact that the tragic events and calamities of the year had no effect on the dramatic and musical season. Many new plays and some new operas were produced, and there was no sign of any decline of interest in the stage.

THE LITERARY DIGEST has already dealt with two or three of the more significant plays of the St. Petersburg season, but other novelties aroused a good deal of interest and critical attention, and it is pointed out that, with some exceptions, the plays reflected the intellectual and moral state of the country. A few of them will be reviewed here.

Undoubtedly the most "literary" and thoughtful of the new plays is I. N. Potapenko's "Tied Wings." Potapenko is a popular and brilliant author and dramatist who seldom fails, but his latest work for the stage is accorded special praise. He is supposed to have touched upon a burning question and pointed a general moral.

The plot of the play is summarized as follows in the St. Petersburg papers:

Professor Lagodin, famous and successful, is so busy attending to his medical practise that he has not a moment for any other work, nor for study, rest, or recreation. His life is regulated in the minutest way. He rises early, barely glances at a newspaper, hurries to the university to deliver his lecture, which he hardly prepares—habit, popularity, long experience making the task easy. After the lecture, clinics, visits, office practise—and the professor does not get through till after midnight. His name and work are in such demand that he allows his secretary, a young, underpaid physician, to write a text-book to which he attaches his name without so much as a reading of the manuscript.

Thus the days glide by, the best years of his life, and the professor accomplishes nothing and thinks of nothing worthy, permanent, and socially useful. Yet when he was a young man, an assistant of a Swiss professor, he had ideals and aspirations. He loved science then and thought little of financial success.

Lagodin had married when young and enthusiastic, but his wife had died, leaving him three children, and he had married again a striking beauty, Irene, a woman without any interest except dress and society. Irene had a sister, Xenia, a superior woman devoted to her work. Lagodin had proposed marriage to Xenia, and she had refused him because of this devotion to science and social service. His empty, useless life was largely the result of his second marriage—of the constant demands of his wife and of two of his children, cold, selfish, thoughtless creatures who lived a parasitic life. Only the youngest child, a girl, pursued serious studies and had intellectual ambitions.

Xenia, after a long estrangement, arrives in St. Petersburg and observes the situation in her brother-in-law's home. She revolts and bitterly reproaches Lagodin. He awakens, laments his own decline, and promises to make a heroic effort to redeem himself. He will think, investigate, teach, and let his rich practise take care of itself. He does make an effort, but it is too late. Circumstances are too strong for him. The wife, the two selfish children, will not let him neglect the financial side of his success. He succumbs and glides back into his routine, his fruitless toil and joyless, senseless existence. Xenia gets discouraged and leaves the family in disgust.

The critics praise the construction and characterization of the play and dwell on its wider moral. The *Novosti* is not entirely satisfied, because the dramatist emphasizes the professor's treason to science while ignoring his duties as a citizen and man. Even men of science, it says, are useless to Russia, unless they are also liberals and reform advocates.

Another successful play of "social" tendencies is one called "The Builders." It is the work of a progressive dramatist, F. N. Falkavsky, who seems to share the modern view of the extreme importance of the "engineer" as a builder not merely of houses, bridges, roads, and canals, but of lives and institutions. In the play the developing Russian professional class is depicted in bright colors. It is the apotheosis of practical education, of applied knowledge. The modern builders are those who "do things," instead of merely dreaming about them, and upon them depends the salvation of Russia. But, unfortunately, some of the builders are not overscrupulous; they enrich themselves by means that, if legal, are morally questionable, and in their struggle for power and place they trample upon the rights of others. In the play the hero is a young engineer who is popular and brilliant, but whose methods are so dubious that his wife, at first very much in love with him, gradually "finds him out" and leaves him because of the protest of her finer and nobler nature against "graft" and dishonesty. She meets an idealist and visionary, but refuses to listen to his professions of love. She must arrange her own life and work out her own destiny.

A third play, by C. Raffalovich, is called "For Love" and has no new social idea:

A middle-aged teacher falls in love with an empty-headed, frivolous village girl, the ward of a good family. He thinks he discerns fine spiritual qualities in her, but in truth it is her physical beauty that has rendered him captive. She has flirted with another, who has not cared to incur the obligations of matrimony, and takes the teacher because there is no one else at hand more suitable. The marriage takes place, and for a time the teacher is happy. His wife continues her dangerous flirtations, violates her marriage vow, and her seducer, contrite and ashamed, commits suicide after a confession. The husband forgives, and in the wife a moral resurrection is wrought. Then the husband contracts a contagious disease, and the wife conscientiously nurses him back to life and health. In the process she herself is infected, and tho she recovers, she loses her beauty. She becomes disfigured, in fact, and repulsive. Alas! her moral regeneration does not save her. The husband, originally charmed by her good looks, feels that he has ceased to care for her. He must live with her out of a sense of duty, and the thought is appalling to him.

"Spring Floods," by A. I. Kosorotoff, is a play with a tendency. It contrasts the stagnant life of convention, superficiality, and falsehood with the life of progress and protest, a strenuous, irresistible, all-conquering life. There are "new people" in the play and people of old-fashioned views. The new preach boldness, audacity, resistance to prejudice and narrow morality. The heroine is a young girl who follows her honest, healthy impulses, and knows how to listen to the voice of life. The hero is a middle-aged man, a victim of his wild oats who can not be happy because a conventional and respectable brother had wrecked his life by separating him from a "lower-class" girl he had loved, and turned him into a path of vice, moral degradation, and disease.

Finally, an event of the theatrical season was the production after a delay of forty-two years imposed by the censor, of A. Tolstoy's "Don Juan," a play in verse which has lain under the ban till now and which the new political reform wave has rescued from obscurity and oblivion. The censor objected to Tolstoy's Satan, whose speeches are audacious and revolutionary, and to the author's conception of the hero. His Don Juan is thus characterized by the critic of the *Novoye Vremya:*

"A. Tolstoy's Don Juan is the most idealistic of all the portraits of that character painted by the world's poets and dramatists. The licentious, inconstant, perfidious rake is transformed into an

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ardent seeker of the eternal ideal of beauty, truth, and love. It is because of his great qualities that Satan disputes with the angels the soul of Don Juan. Tolstoy has made his hero a knight and philosopher; he wishes to believe, but is unable to conquer his innate skepticism. He is perpetually disappointed; 'there is no love,' he says, and 'hence no God,' and he declares war on religion and morality. But in Donna Anna he at last finds the embodiment of his ideal. He determines to win her; she escapes him and finally dies, but not until after she has converted Don Juan, who retires to a monastery to spend the rest of his life in meditation and prayer."

There is much noble and beautiful poetry in this dramatic poem, and it is pronounced one of the finest works in Russian literature. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S MOST JAPANESE ARTIST.

"KÔRIN is the most Japanese of all the artists of Japan, the final quintessential flower of that nation's traditions of design," states a writer in *The Times Literary Supplement* (London), apropos of a new volume on the Kôrin school of art recently published in Tokyo. The same writer proceeds to an even more sweeping characterization, when he says that Kôrin's decorative genius "was perhaps the boldest and most fertile that the world has ever seen." The term "decorative," he explains, carries different associations in Eastern and in Western art. We read:

"For one thing, modern painting has ever since the Renaissance occupied itself so much with problems of representing depth and relief that pictorial motives have in great measure lost touch with the primary motive of decorative design; and decorative art has come to connote in ordinary language an art which is concerned with the interest of pattern only, and from which the naturalistic and imaginative elements have been almost discarded. Also, since the governing idea in decoration must always be architectural, the solid and massive character of our architecture has controlled the decorative instinct of designers toward the symmetrical and the rigid. Without disparaging the grandeur of the greatest decorative art of Europe, we may point out how different are the conditions that have always prevailed in Japan. In Japanese painting there has never been a divorce between decorative and any other kind of painting; the decorative motive has never been lost sight of, however strong the imaginative or naturalistic interest in the picture. So, too, their applied art has found means and courage to be pictorial, including landscape and figure elements, where Western art would either eschew them or in attempting them would be mastered by them. The same extraordinary tact and sureness of taste have enabled the Japanese to discard the principle of symmetry and contrive far more subtle ideas of balance in design, evolving schemes that to most Europeans seem, quite erroneously, the result of lucky accident or caprice. Frankness, buoyancy, delicacy—these qualities of the Japanese race, appear . . . in the art of the nation."

But Kôrin adds to these qualities something more, "a superb audacity, a gaiety that is almost insolent, a confident challenging note." Nevertheless, he is "always a decorator." Of his style we are told:

"Something fiery and abrupt informs his design and gives strangeness to its beauty. If his work reminds us of any European paintings it is of none which we count as decorative; it is, if of any, of the paintings of Daumier. Like that Frenchman, Kôrin had a way of getting to the bare elements of expression, so that a figure, for instance, would be one great gesture. But there the likeness ends. Kôrin as a painter is perhaps most famous for his paintings of flowers. Like all the Japanese, his interest is in their growth, the charm of their natural springing lines, never to be perverted and tamed, or used as mere adumbrations of or embroideries upon a geometrical pattern."

Kôrin's principles of design, altho identified with his name, are largely derived from Sotatsu, an artist of an earlier period. We read that "such well-known characteristics of the Kôrin school as the veining the leaves with gold, or the device of omitting the ground and painting flowers and uncurling fern-fronds springing out of nothing, together with peculiar arrangements in composition —all originate with Sotatsu."

"THE UNPLEASANT GIRL" IN LITERATURE.

MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW is practically the first literary man to achieve the feat of making his heroines genuinely disagreeable persons. This fact, if we accept the pungent comment of Mr. James Huneker, may be no small part of Mr. Shaw's claim to immortality. To have so successfully foisted the Unpleasant Girl upon a public that did not want her is no mean victory, says Mr. Huneker. What the novel-reader and theater-goer demand is: "The adventuress at one end of the dramatic scale, the loving angel from whose shoulders wings are sprouting, at the other; in the middle the feminine idiot of the hour who plays golf, or bridge, or piano, or tennis, or the horses." The sinner the saint and the silly one, says Mr. Huneker, we accept, only demanding that they be definite types, and that these specimens, each in her *genre*, please. In a word, according to the dictum of the public, a heroine may be anything but truthfully disagreeable. But as Mr. Huneker points out, the predilections of the public do not greatly impress this Irish dramatist and writer of novels. From *Harper's Bazar* (June) we quote as follows:

"'No!' says Bernard Shaw. 'Too long has literature been dominated by the Womanly Woman, by the Colossal Sinner. It is time to put a stop to such fictions. Behold! I give you the Unpleasant Girl.' And he does. His plays and novels rain from some ironic cloud unpleasant, disagreeable, ugly, hard, selfish, sometimes wicked, always opinionated, conceited smart girls. They live so vividly upon paper that, knowing Mr. Shaw's Hogarth-like eye for human defects, you are convinced that they are directly drawn—rather, kodaked—from life."

There is a belief, extending to our literature, that Anglo-Saxon races are more gallant than all others. Says Mr. Huneker:

"We are taught to think that woman is sacred, that if she be painted she must be either angelically radiant or heroically diabolic. Above all no midway in this portraiture: Ophelia or—Lady Macbeth. Yet the Elizabethan dramatists, the dramatists of the Restoration, thought otherwise. That is one reason why they are in disfavor to-day. No self-respecting wife of a dramatic critic would permit her husband to praise the witty and licentious plays of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They come too near grazing the truth. . . . . .

"Each time an English novelist in the nineteenth century—for England had no dramatists worth counting except Pinero—attempted to lay bare a feminine human soul you instinctively felt the extra gauze veils descending. Charm, at times, as in Jane Austen; strength, arid and photographic, as in George Eliot; or refined hysterics, as in Charlotte Brontë were there; but whether men or women wielded the pen, English literature has never had an Anna Karenina, an Emma Bovary, the Sonia of Dostoïevsky, or a Madame Marneffe. Dear old Thackeray was too kind-hearted to write ill of the ladies—God bless 'em!—and his champion wicked creature is only the half of a woman, tho a very interesting half. His merely frivolous girls do not count; next to Becky Sharp, Blanche Amory is his nearest to a disagreeable young woman. Beatrix Esmond has too much personal charm, with all her odious qualities, to be classed as a very disagreeable young woman. The Dickens women, like George Meredith's, are apparitions, and only in Thomas Hardy and Anthony Trollope do we tread the solid earth. But they, too, idealized their mothers' sex."

But Mr. Shaw, it appears, is hampered by no gallant scruples. Consequently "he has drawn the prize specimens in English, or, for that matter, in any literature, of the plain, snub-nosed, selfish, pretty, and intensely disagreeable girl." He could almost establish a claim to be regarded as the creator of the Unpleasant Girl in literature.

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THE PENALTY OF MEREDITH'S STYLE.

PROBABLY no other novelist of George Meredith's caliber, if we except Henry James in his later manner, has so persistently set between himself and his public the barriers of a difficult literary style. He has been called a "novelist's novelist." This may be taken to mean that his brother writers have accorded him an eminence in regard to which the general public has been less unanimous. The penalty he pays for "whimsically misusing the English language," as one critic expresses it, is eminence without wide popularity. Mr. Paul Elmer More, in his second series of "Shelburne Essays," just issued, writes: "If he [Meredith] can not stand with the three great novelists who were almost his contemporaries, this is due rather to perversion than to feebleness of wit." The reference is to his perversion of style.

Mr. More finds an apt formula for a perfect style in a passage from Castiglione's "Il Cortegiano." The Italian writer insists upon an avoidance of "affectation," and the adoption of "a certain *sprezzatura*," a word signifying, says Mr. More, "an easy contempt for the means employed, a sort of gentlemanlike superiority to the results." "It is the complete absence of this *sprezzatura* that renders much of Meredith uncomfortable and at times even painful reading." Mr. More further describes Meredith's style, in the novelist's own words, as "the puffing of a giant; a strong wind rather than speech." But English novelists generally, states this critic, have not been conspicuous for their mastery of style. We read:

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MR. GEORGE MEREDITH.

"Meredith has mostly cast his lot with those who have whimsically misused the English language; he is of the company of Sterne, Carlyle, and Browning."

"One can not help remarking . . . how few of our English novel-writers are great stylists. It is a noteworthy fact that any other class of authors—essayists, historians, divines, and even philosophers—can boast a greater number of avowed masters of language. Fielding has a strong virile style, but lacks charm and grace; Sterne is exquisite but capricious; Jane Austen's language is as limpid as still water, and occasionally as biting as acid, but fails in compass; Hawthorne's style is perfect for romance, but scarcely flexible enough for an ordinary novelist's use. Perhaps Thackeray alone can be accounted a master in wordcraft, and certainly Meredith is not the least peccant among the brotherhood."

Alluding to Robert Louis Stevenson's opinion that "Meredith's is the only conversation since Shakespeare," Mr. More says:

"It is a little hard to understand Stevenson's unreasoning enthusiasm for an author who is in every respect a direct contrast to him—a contrast nowhere more apparent than in the dialogue of these novels. Mr. Meredith's characters all talk Meredith; they are all epigrammatic, and all his fools are wits. This might perhaps be pardoned, if our author had only learned from Shakespeare the further art of making his fools witty and natural at the same time; but it must be confessed that Mr. Meredith too often employs a language so artificial as entirely to destroy the illusion. In one respect, however, he has been led by his oblique method of thought into a false kind of realism which a deeper sense of art would have corrected. He says of one of his characters that 'she had not uttered words, she had shed meanings'; and this is an admirable description of much of his conversation. To be sure, in real life we are apt to leave our thoughts half expressed, or even to say one thing while another thought is in our minds; but the artist should remember that in actual conversation there are, besides words, a hundred ways of conveying our meaning which the printed page can not employ. To produce the same impression the novelist's language must necessarily be fuller and more explicit than is needed in life, and true realism should recognize this difference. Generally Mr. Meredith leaves his readers to gather this undercurrent of thought as best they may."

Another writer, Prof. Wilbur L. Cross, in the latest issue of his book, "The Development of the English Novel," gives additional testimony to the *outré* quality of Meredith's style and emphasizes the penalty of it:

"The audience Meredith felt assured of in 1859 has hardly come to him, and he seems to allude to the fact in the closing paragraph of 'The Amazing Marriage.' Why has there been no rush pell-mell toward him? Probably not because of the reason he implies—his subject matter—so much as because of his obscurity. There are in his earlier novels passages of unsurpassable poetic beauty: Richard and Lucy in the woods by the lake; the purification of Richard as nature and the storm speak to him; Wilfrid and Emilia by Wilming Weir; and most marvelous of all in its rich Oriental luxuriousness, the London scene between Richard and Mrs. Mount the enchantress. A master of color and melody when he wills, Meredith has mostly cast his lot with those who have whimsically misused the English language; he is of the company of Sterne, Carlyle, and Browning. He does not speak directly, his aim being 'a fantastic delivery of the verities'; and to be at pleasure utterly unintelligible is one of the graces of his style."

THE DRAMA AS AN AID TO SEDITION.

IN no other part of the world, perhaps, does the drama exercise such a direct and tangible influence as among the Filipinos. The friars early discovered that the natives were more quickly influenced by the drama than by any other means, and the various revolutionary leaders have not been slow to use this peculiarity to their own ends. Mr. Arthur Stanley Riggs, writing in *The Bookman*, tells us that since 1898 the Filipino stage has largely devoted itself to seditious plays, directed against the American Government. Some of the best known plays of this class are "Pulong Pinag Lahuan" (The Enchanted Island), "Tatlong Pung Salapi" (Thirty Pieces of Silver), "Hindi Aco Patay" (I Am Not Dead), and "Kahapon, Ngayon at Bukas" (Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow). Mr. Riggs thus describes some of their typical features:

"All with the one object, the freedom of the islands, many of them similar in incident and construction, ringing the same changes on the one theme, the seditious plays are nevertheless gifted with a threnodic power which is little short of remarkable. The song they sing is the old one of the battle of the weak and incompetent against the strong and able, but it is characterized in places by a rhapsodic fire which stands out clear and strong against the sinister background of the long night of savagery and barbaric cruelty in which the native has grown up.

"In plot and action some of the dramas are surprisingly like the plays of Christendom; others are clearly the product of the mind which has as yet been unable to assimilate the doctrines of peace tribunals and Red Cross societies. But in two respects the Filipino plays are unlike anything Americans have ever seen on their own stage. Pitifully lacking and faulty in stage 'business' and effects, for the reason that the apparatus at their command is so

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scanty and primitive, these plays have one scenic effect that is bewildering to the eye untrained to catch a lightning change and appreciate it in the brief instant of its duration. In 'Hindi Aco Patay,' 'Kahapon, Ngayon at Bukas,' 'Pulong Pinag Lahuan,' and one or two of the others, the costumes of the players are so colored and draped that at a given signal or cue the actors and actresses rush together, apparently without design, and stand swaying in the center of the stage, close to the footlights, their combination forming a living, moving, stirring picture of the Filipino flag. Only an instant or so does the phantom last, but that one instant is enough to bring the entire house to its feet with yells and cries that are blood-curdling in their ferocious delight, while the less quick-witted Americans in the audience are wondering what all the row is about."

Another characteristic of these plays is their persistent punning. Says Mr. Riggs:

"In no play which is seditious is there a single important character whose name has not some definite, and to the native, deeply symbolic meaning. In some, even the name itself, as with 'Hindi Aco Patay,' is a grim homonym. Others not going so far as that, still play on the names, which in most cases represent some characteristic of the rôles to which they are attached. Not only do the names of the characters reappear continually in a punning way, but the words are also rapidly and continually used in their true significance as native words, without the mention of the characters at all."

More than twenty of these seditious plays have come under Mr. Riggs's personal notice. "Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow" he considers the most striking, altho the least excellent in literary quality. As "Yesterday" it depicts the former state of the islands under Chinese and Spanish rule; "To-day" represents the American domination; and "To-morrow" is the glorious day when freedom and liberty shall dawn upon the Filipinos through their own "unaided efforts and superhuman sacrifices."

Mr. Riggs makes an interesting division of the Filipino drama into four classes. The first, or prehistoric class, is represented by a sort of lyric poem-drama which the natives had had and lost before the advent of the Spanish in 1521. In the second class he places the religious dramas founded and encouraged by the friars. Then comes the Moro-Moro class, dramas which "deal chiefly with intertribal wars." These were supplanted by the "seditious drama" of to-day.

The Filipino drama, says Mr. Riggs, deserves attention for the fact that "it is one of the few types of semicivilized literature which has been the means of directly, if only in part, raising a people out of barbarism of the crudest type to a state of some literacy and enlightenment."

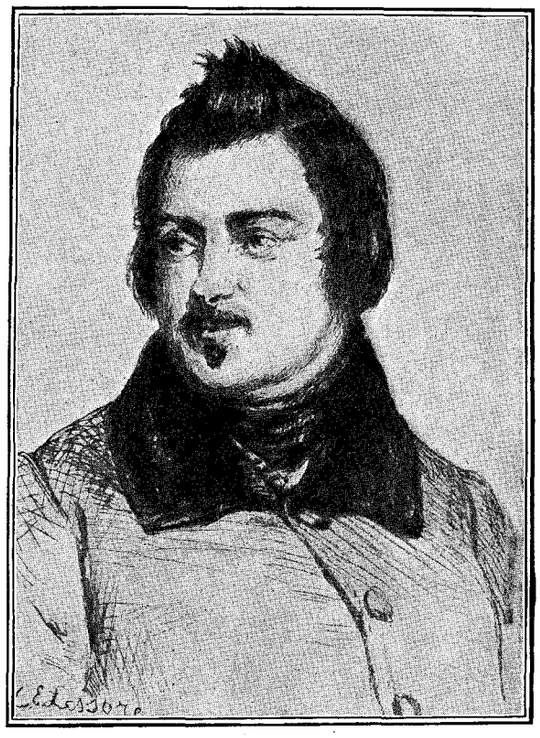
WAS BALZAC HIS OWN LITERARY ANCESTOR?

THE work of Balzac resembles nothing that preceded it. We see in it the creation of a completely new art—it is marvelous. Such, according to André Le Breton in his recent work "Balzac, l'Homme et l'Œuvre," is the popular and erroneous dictum concerning the author of "Cousin Pons" and "Eugénie Grandet." The writer proceeds to say:

"Genius is always marvelous. But genius always has its roots in the past. Daring and original as genius is, whether it appears in a Shakespeare or a Molière, a Rousseau or a Lamartine, it always owes something to some one. As regards Balzac, the truth is that he reached the full consciousness of his powers very gradually, more gradually, indeed, than any other of our great writers. Many preliminary flights preceded this final stage of success—eleven or twelve years of toil and perplexed effort, and so far from having been his own literary ancestor, so far from being unlike any one else, he had masters of the most diverse kinds. Some of them were excellent, others far different.

"It is not difficult to prove this. We learn it from his correspondence, which keeps us *au courant*, year by year, from 1819, with his connections, his studies, and his enthusiasms. His work itself bears witness to its origin, and to practised eyes shows plainly the lessons he has learned from others."

The critic proceeds to show that the Balzacian romance was really a development of the popular romance which sprang into being with the Revolution, with the day that France became a democracy. A few years before this Restif de la Bretonne prepared the way by his coarse and cynical romances, but the new school was definitely founded by Pigault-Lébrun and Ducray-Duminil, between 1793 and 1800. The former wrote in a comic vein, the latter's novels were gloomy and funereal. They neither of them showed any power of characterization, taste, or refinement. Thus they presented a glaring contrast to the romances of Lésage and Prevost. Their comedy was that of the barrack and



HONORÉ DE BALZAC.

Mr. Henry James, in the course of a recent lecture, spoke of himself as "a fellow craftsman who has learned more of the engaging secrets of fiction from Balzac than from any other, whose debt to him is so big it has to be discharged in instalments, as by one not having the requisite cash on hand."

the workshop, their pathos brutal, their sentimentality sickly. Such was the popular romance as Balzac found it, and from which he drew his first inspiration.

But France had not sufficient resources of her own to satisfy the needs of a generation just fresh from the ordeal of the Revolution. The atrocities of the Terror had created a taste for the refinements of horror in fiction and occasioned the founding of another school, "The School of Nightmare," as exemplified in England by the works of Anne Radcliffe, Lewis, and Maturin. From these writers Balzac drew freely, as did the German Hoffmann, the English writer Walter Scott, and the French Mérimée, Nodier, George Sand, and Victor Hugo.

But we must look elsewhere to discover the greatest influence that Balzac received from others—the men of his own epoch: Cuvier, Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Gall, Lavater, and Mounier exercised over him a power which seemed like fascination. But his compatriots, Rabelais, La Bruyère, Molière, and Diderot, from 1830 to the end of his life, were almost always in his hand and in his mind, and "thanks to these men, the insight of Balzac became clear, the period of abortive efforts was closed, and the *Comédie Humaine* rose in vision before him vaster than the Cathedral of Bourges."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW TO SAVE NIAGARA.

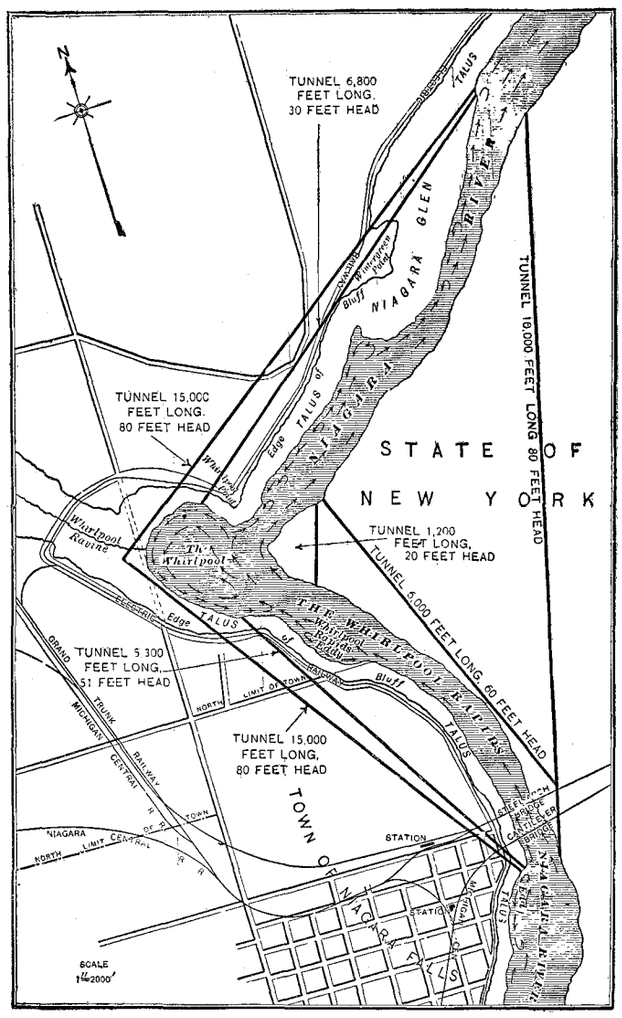
INSTEAD of using the head of water at the Niagara cataract, thereby imperiling the existence of the great falls, why not develop the water-power of the rapids in the gorge below? From the foot of the cataract to Lewiston, five miles down stream, the river descends a hundred feet and develops 2,500,000 horse-power, all at present unused. That the development of this great power may save the falls, at least temporarily, is the suggestion of Alton D. Adams in *The Engineering Magazine* (June). Mr. Adams's plan savors somewhat of the procedure of the Russian traveler who secures a few minutes more of life for himself by throwing his child to the pursuing wolves. Some of us would hate to see the whirlpool rapids go, and the falls would doubtless disappear in their turn, tho somewhat later. However, Mr. Adams's suggestion deserves notice. He says:

"This energy, represented by the normal discharge of 222,000 cubic feet of water per second, is now expended in excavating the great gorge in which the White Horse rapids, the whirlpool, and Niagara Glen are located. Fully 80 feet of this fall along the rapids occurs between a point several hundred feet south of the Cantilever Bridge and another at the lower end of the glen, which can be connected by a tunnel some 10,000 feet long, on the New York side of the river. With the head of 80 feet and the discharge of 222,000 cubic feet per second, named above, these rapids thus develop 2,000,000 horse-power, as mechanical motion and heat. This power is fully one-half as great as that of the American and Horse Shoe Falls combined, since the volume of water is substantially the same in the falls and the rapids, and the descent of the former is only twice that of the latter. Making the fair assumption that 60 per cent. of the gross energy in the water of these rapids can be transformed into electric current, the output of plants utilizing the entire flow would reach 1,200,000 horse-power. This capacity is nearly double that of the six great electric power stations that are now in various stages of completion about Niagara Falls, three on the New York and three on the Canadian side of the river. . . . .

"If advantage is to be taken of the steeper parts of the rapids, both above and below the whirlpool, so as to obtain an operating head of not less than 80 feet of water by a tunnel, the intake end of the tunnel on the New York side of the Niagara River should be located beneath the water level at a point some 400 feet above the Cantilever Bridge, and the lower end should discharge into the gorge about 7,000 feet down stream from the whirlpool. A tunnel in a straight line between the openings just named would represent one side of a triangle, with the chains of rapids above and below the whirlpool respectively for the other two sides. . . . . .

"While the power development just considered, with a tunnel whose intake is above the rapids and whose outlet is below in the gorge, is more attractive than any other that is practicable on the lower river, because it offers the greatest head for anything like the same length of tunnel, it is by no means the only possible one there. In fact, there are numerous locations, both above and below the whirlpool, where hundreds of thousands of horse-power may be developed under heads of 20 to 60 feet, with only moderate investments in plant construction. On the New York side of the river the great promontory of limestone and shale, that separates the rapids above from those below the whirlpool, might be pierced by an indefinite number of tunnels that would give heads of water roughly proportionate to their lengths."

But the possibilities of water-power plants in Niagara Gorge are not exhausted by tunnels. The river may be dammed at Lewiston, raising the water level in the gorge 100 feet, and changing the river into a storage reservoir from the foot of the cataract to the brow of the escarpment. This would drown the lower rapids, and fill the whirlpool, but it would develop 1,500,000 electric horse-power at Lewiston. Says Mr. Adams:


TUNNEL 6,800 FEET LONG. 30 FEET HEAD
TUNNEL 15,000 FEET LONG. 80 FEET HEAD
TUNNEL 1,200 FEET LONG, 20 FEET HEAD
TUNNEL 4,000 FEET LONG, 60 FEET HEAD
TUNNEL 10,000 FEET LONG 80 FEET HEAD
TUNNEL 5,300 FEET LONG, 51 FEET HEAD
TUNNEL 15,000 FEET LONG, 80 FEET HEAD
STATE OF NEW YORK
NIAGARA GLEN
NIAGARA RIVER
THE WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS
Whirlpool Ravine
The Whirlpool
TOWN OF NIAGARA
SCALE 1" = 2000'

A PLAN TO SAVE NIAGARA.

Courtesy of *The Engineering Magazine* (New York).

"When this power is not in use a third cataract will be created, with the combined discharge of both the American and the Horse Shoe Falls flowing over a dam 100 feet high between Lewiston and Queenston. At this dam fully 60 per cent. of the energy of 222,000 cubic feet of water per second falling 100 feet and developing 2,500,000 horse-power may be transformed into electric current. If the question of power development at the escarpment was the only one to be considered, the dam at Lewiston might be 200 feet high without overflowing the sides of the gorge; but such a dam would raise the water basin at the foot of the American and Horse Shoe Falls 100 feet, thereby destroying these falls in a large degree, and also the value of the great generating stations that draw water from the upper river. A dam about 100 feet high, corresponding to the drop of the river surface from the foot of Niagara Falls to Lewiston, 5 miles below, would work no substantial injury either to the natural falls or the existing power plants."

As noted above, such a dam would, however, flood the rapids, and turn the whirlpool into a comparatively quiet body of water. As an offset to this it would develop power at a much lower cost per unit than tunnels between different points in the gorge. A horse-power of 1,500,000 is more than twice that of all the present or proposed hydro-electric plants about Niagara Falls, and would raise the total to more than 2,000,000 horse-power, which, according to Mr. Adams, would provide all the energy that could be utilized within 300 miles of the falls in at least the next half-century. He closes as follows:

"In considering the effect of the diversion of water from the upper river on the American and Horse Shoe Falls, it should be remembered that the channel leading to the former, owing to its greater elevation and less width, carries only 10 to 20 per cent. of the total river discharge. As a result, a reduction of a very few feet in the river level above Goat Island will lay bare the channel to the American Falls, while the Horse Shoe Falls still carry a

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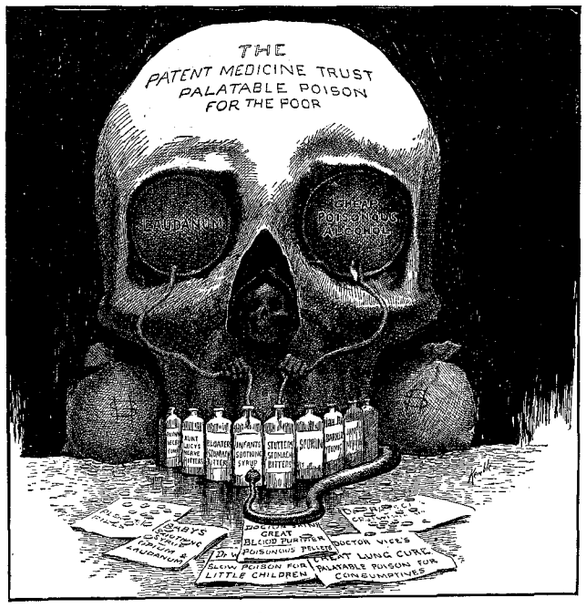
large volume of water. If diversion of water above the falls was the only practicable method of developing Niagara power, it might be very hard for New York to check the ardor of investors, or for the Government of Ontario to deny itself further income from the lease of water rights. While it is entirely practicable, however, to develop some 1,500,000 electric horse-power in the gorge, there seems to be lacking any good excuse for the complete destruction of the American Falls. Nor is this conclusion shaken by the probability that the development of power sites in the gorge will be somewhat more expensive per unit than that of plants close to the falls. Those who have enjoyed the wild scenery of the White Horse Rapids at close range will be loth to give them up, but when the hard alternative is to drown these rapids or dry up the American Falls, the former seems much the less of the two evils."

SOME PERNICIOUS MEDICINES.

OF wide interest are the results of analyses of various medicinal preparations recently made by the State of Massachusetts, through its analytical chemist, Albert E. Leach. These are published in *The Pharmaceutical Journal* and condensed in *The Lancet* (London), which rather unkindly heads its article "American Quack Nostrums." It should be noted that the disclosures in question are due to an American chemist, who has warned the American public against certain noxious preparations. Presumably the British public is still allowed to consume its nostrums in blissful ignorance. Says *The Lancet:*

"In one case a five-dollar package consisted of two bottles of liquid, yielding respectively 41.1 and 28.2 per cent. of alcohol by volume, together with a small bottle of pills containing nux vomica and coated with a very thin layer of gold foil. In another case twelve powders in a box and sold for $1 were found to contain ammonium chlorid and milk sugar, but were free from gold and alkaloids which were stated to be present. Many 'tonics' and 'bitters' are sold in the United States for a similar purpose, bearing various attractive recommendations, a few of which are here quoted: 'purely vegetable, recommended for inebriates,' this liquor contained no less than 41.6 per cent. of alcohol; 'entirely free from alcoholic stimulant,' yielded 25.6 per cent. of alcohol; 'sulfur bitters, contains no alcohol,' this preparation actually contained 29.5 per cent. but was free from sulfur; 'a non-intoxicating stimulant; whisky without its sting,' gave 28.2 per cent. of alcohol; and 'liquid beef tonic, recommended for treatment of alcoholic habit,' contained 26.5 per cent. of alcohol. Next to this type of fraud comes the class of diabetic flours or wheaten glutens. Of 11 samples examined starch was present in all, the lowest yield being 10 per cent., two others under 20 per cent., two between 50 and 60 per cent., and six between 60 and 70 per cent. One sample containing 59 per cent. of starch was described by the proprietor as 'protein in its purest form.' The price for these flours varied from 11 to 50 cents per pound. Taking cigarettes next, the —— brand of Medicated Cinnamon Cigarettes, purporting to contain no tobacco, were actually found to contain a large proportion, together with cassia and other aromatic herbs. . . . The report contains a list of hair restorers, some of them well known in this country, giving the amount of lead present. In the 12 articles analyzed the percentage varied from .3 to 2.32. Nine toilet preparations were found to contain mercuric chlorid or some other poisonous salt of mercury in proportions varying from 1 to 15 grains per ounce. In one case a six-ounce bottle contained no less than 47 grains of corrosive sublimate. Some of these preparations have already found a ready market in this country and doubtless others will follow in due course. The advertising managers of many of our most widely circulated newspapers and magazines will accord them a cordial reception, with the result that the public, with simple faith in what they read, will buy them as eagerly as they have done in the past. It is surely time that some official control was exercised over this growing evil."



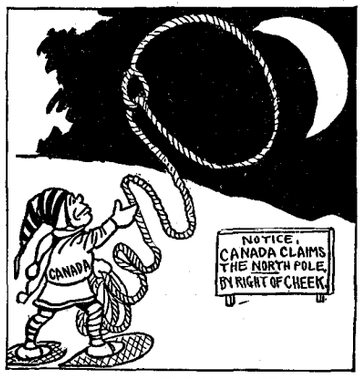
DEATH'S LABORATORY.

"Patent medicines are poisoning people throughout America to-day. Babies who cry are fed laudanum under the name of syrup. Women are led to injure themselves for life by reading in the papers about the meaning of backache. Young men and boys are robbed and contaminated by vicious criminals who lure them to their dens through seductive advertisements."

—Kemble in *Collier's Weekly.*

OWNERSHIP OF THE NORTH POLE.

WHO owns the North Pole, or, rather, who will own it when it is found? This rather unprofitable question has, in some of the daily papers, been dividing attention with Togo's victory and the Equitable scandal. It appears to have been raised by a statement made in the Canadian House of Commons by the Premier of the Dominion in a debate on the organization of the Far North lands. On recent maps American names, it appears, have been given to territories in the far north which, in the Premier's judgment, are British. He asserted most emphatically that Americans would not be permitted to "take a position in those lands." Commenting on this assertion, the New York *Sun* (May 28), remarks, editorially:



WILL CLAIM THE MOON NEXT.

—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

"In other words, Sir Wilfrid does not recognize the existence of a right by discovery. Are we to conclude that if the new American expedition . . . should achieve its coveted object, the North Pole itself would be claimed at Ottawa as British property? . . . .

"Admitting, for the sake of argument, that a tract of land exists at and around the North Pole, we can see that the question of its ultimate ownership is complicated by the further inquiry whether such land is an island encircled by the Polar Sea or is connected by an isthmus with land previously known and claimed. We may take for granted that in the former event the validity of the discoverer's title to ownership would not be disputed. . . . . .

"Let us suppose, then, that the region environing the geographical Pole should prove to be linked with Franz Josef Land, to which Austria has acquired a claim by discovery; or with Spitzbergen, which is claimed by Sweden, though it was known to the Russians long before its discovery by Barents; with Greenland, which belongs to Denmark; or with British North America, which as we have seen claims Grinnell Land and all the more northerly points yet discovered on the coast bordering on the west the straits which have Greenland for their eastern boundary. Under such circumstances would there be even any technical ground for the assumption that the North Pole would belong, not to the discoverer or rather to the Power of which he is a citizen or subject, but to the Power with which the circumpolar region happened to prove

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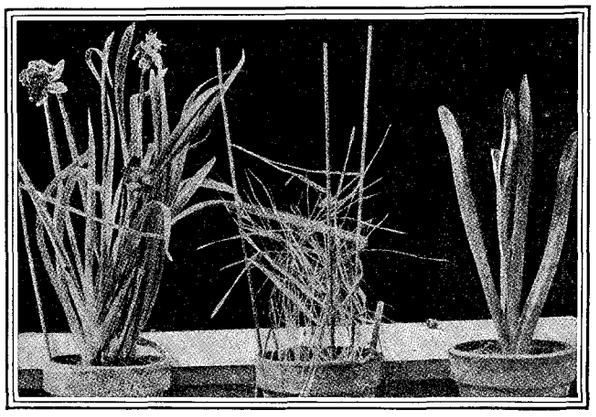
connected? It seems clear that in the absence of any international agreement regarding spheres of influence within the Arctic zone, and in the absence of any express treaty stipulations, the question would be answered in pursuance of the doctrine propounded and acted upon in the sixteenth century and later by England, France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, the doctrine that discov-



ACETYLENE AND PLANT GROWTH.
These Plants have never seen Sunlight.
Courtesy of *The Acetylene Journal.*

ery gives a valid title, tho such title may be lost by non-use and needs to be confirmed by occupation. That any treaty exists between England on the one hand and France, England, Russia, or Denmark on the other, by which British North America is admitted to extend northward as far as the Pole, we do not believe; for treaty framers would hardly choose for a terminus a geographical point which, conceivably, may be connected by land, not only with British North America, but also with Greenland, and perhaps also with territory to which Russia or Sweden might lay claim."

And aside from all these considerations, it would be "mischievous and odious" to discourage explorers by claiming the pole in advance of discovery. To quote further:

"Even if there were any technical ground for the claim that the North Pole will belong to Great Britain if the circumpolar tract shall prove to be linked by land with British North America, it would be mischievous and odious, from a scientific and moral point of view, to assert such a claim in advance, and thus discourage the aspirations and efforts of explorers. It is in the interest of international science that the attempt to ascertain the precise location of the North Pole is made, and it is the duty of enlightened countries to promote and not impede such high aiming endeavors. If ever, too, a moral right to ownership ought to be conceded to the exhibition of fortitude, daring, and self-sacrifice, such a right must be held to vest in those who, in the cause of science, have confronted the hardships, the privations, and the dangers of polar exploration. Dearly bought, at cheapest, will be the honor of discovering the North Pole; and he who accomplishes the feat should not be robbed of the privilege of planting there the flag of his own country.

"Meanwhile, it is quite possible that the North Pole will prove to be surrounded by water. In that case, of course, there will be no land for anybody to claim."

Snapshots by Lamplight.—Instantaneous photographs, as every amateur knows, give the most lifelike and natural portrait effects. They usually require bright sunlight, which is apt to spoil the portrait by distorting the face, but a French invention is now reported by which they may be taken in a studio by artificial light. The device, which is due to M. G. A. Liebert, is described in *Le Revue Patrique de l'Électricité*, from which *Amateur Work* gives us the following abstract:

"The device consists of a large parabolic reflector of aluminum, having placed on its inner edge a series of incandescent lamps shaded with ground-glass screens. The object of these is merely to light up the subject, permitting the photographer to secure the best pose and to determine when the real exposure should be made. At the center of this reflector is an arc lamp with three carbons. One of these is fixed and the other two are movable. When a photograph is to be taken, the subject is arranged and the sensitive plate is exposed. The photographer then waits until a desirable pose has been secured, when he presses a rubber bulb, which draws the two movable arc light carbons across the fixed one, thus forming a brilliant arc; but the moment the current passes through the lamp the movable carbons are drawn away from the fixed one by means of an electromagnet, and the arc is thus extinguished. It lasts about one-fiftieth of a second, but this gives sufficient time for an exposure."

It would seem that this device would advantageously replace the "flash" in many instances where the latter is now used.

GROWING PLANTS BY ACETYLENE LIGHT.

THE similarity between the quality of acetylene gaslight and sunlight, as evidenced by their effect on plant-growth, is strikingly shown by a series of experiments recently made at Cornell University. Says *The Acetylene Journal* (Chicago, May), in a notice of these experiments:

"The close approximation of the light value of acetylene to that of the sun was years ago demonstrated by spectrum analysis. It has remained for later experimenters to test the rays of the gas on plant growth, for determining the degree of resemblance between the illuminant and the sun. Among investigations with various lights upon plant growth, those which have been made under the intelligent charge of Professors Bailey and Craig, with their assistants at Cornell University, have been more painstaking along practical lines than any others recalled in that particular direction. . . . . .

"Take the radish crop under sun by day with acetylene at night, and under sun by day and dark at night, and the conclusions are remarkable. It is seen that 37 radishes on the light or acetylene side of the curtain aggregated 136 grams, as against 38 radishes on the dark side, reaching but 61 grams, less than half.

"The behavior of peas, under which blooms and good-sized pods were present by the aid of acetylene, at a time when without this not even buds were apparent, is equally marked.

"Perhaps most interesting of all is the photograph, in which plants are figured that had never seen daylight.

"Altogether, these Cornell acetylene experiments are the most complete in their line yet given to the American public. Investigations to follow will be watched with much interest. Whether the discovery will have commercial value to florists and plant-growers, remains to be seen. When it is considered that the demand and price of flowers and other forced growths is the greatest in the period of shortest days about the holidays, it seems likely that enterprising plant-forcers will avail themselves of these results to conduct tests having a commercial bearing."

MARKED DIFFERENCE IN GROWTH.
One in Bloom from Acetylene Side of Curtain.
Courtesy of *The Acetylene Journal.*

A MISTAKE in chemical nomenclature, common to untechnical writers, appears in an article quoted recently from a popular writer in these columns, and has elicited the following reminder from Dr. G. S. Fraps, of the Texas Agricultural experiment station: "In your issue of April 22, Mr. Wright, in discussing Burbank's spineless cactus says: 'When fed with cotton-seed or other hydrocarbons, it will make a complete ration in fattening stock for market.' Now hydrocarbons, the common representatives of which are crude petroleum and kerosene oil, have no nutritive value for animals whatever. The writer has evidently confused carbohydrates, represented by starch, sugar, cellulose, and similar bodies, with hydrocarbons. Further, cotton-seed is neither a carbohydrate nor a hydrocarbon, nor is it considered as rich in carbohydrates. We have noticed similar mistakes by non-technical writers, which are ludicrous to one who knows anything about the subject, and emphasize the care which they ought to take to get things right. A similar mistake caused a farmer to try feeding hogs with crude petroleum, which he heard was rich in hydrocarbons."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN ETHICAL CULTURIST'S DENUNCIATION OF DIVORCE.

FELIX ADLER, the leader of the Society for Ethical Culture in New York, takes, in regard to the vexed question of divorce, a position more uncompromising than that of the orthodox Christian churches, with the possible exception of the Roman Catholic. In his recent volume entitled "Marriage and Divorce," he states that "one can no more disown a spouse than he can disown his child." His claim is that the tie between husband and wife "is one that differs from the parental and filial, the natural tie, only in the fact that while into the one we are born, into the other we can freely enter, but we are as truly bound when we have entered. The decision is irrevocable; the resolution can not be rescinded; morally speaking the man and woman of honor are permanently bound." The usual reasons adduced in favor of divorce, he says, rest upon an entire misconception of the purpose of the marriage relation. The ethical conception of marriage is given thus:

DR. FELIX ADLER,

Leader of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York. His attitude toward divorce is more uncompromising than that of the orthodox Christian Churches.

"The highest end of marriage is to perpetuate, promote, and enhance the spiritual life of the world, to keep the flame of mentality burning in the universe, and to confer perpetual benefits one upon the other, especially the highest benefits of moral growth. The supreme aim of marriage is to contribute to the growth of character, of the mind, of the feelings—of the whole nature. This is a blessed task where the union is blessed. Where the union is unblessed, the performance of it may be attended with unspeakable pain. Yet it must be attempted none the less and persevered in to the end."

Incompatibility of temper, the author declares, is the weakest of the grounds taken as sufficient for severing the marriage tie, and the one "open to the greatest abuse." In cases of moral incompatibility he admits the wisdom of separation, but not divorce. His answer to those who urge the sufficiency of incompatibility as a ground for divorce is here given:

"The most common argument is that people should not be made to suffer for a single mistake, that the happiness of a lifetime should not be sacrificed, and that the punishment is disproportionate to the fault. But as to the disproportionateness, is it not true that this appears in life everywhere, and that it is the only effectual means of educating the human race? It appears in our dealings with nature. A person absent-mindedly mistakes a bottle, and instead of taking medicine drinks poison. The fault, how venial; the punishment how terrible! In the case of our social acts it is not different. A young fellow under the influence of boon companions, after he has perhaps indulged too freely in wine, enlists in the army. On the morrow he bitterly repents. What has he done? He has enlisted and soon he will be sent to the front, perhaps to meet his death. A man enters into a business partnership with a person who proves to be the worst of associates; but he has made a contract, and can not prove a fraud, and so must live up to his contract. There are countless situations in which decisions become practically irrevocable, at least for a term of years, and in which the penalty is out of all proportion to the fault. But if we can not help the results of rash and ill-mated marriages, we ought to show more kindness to those who have not yet entered the marriage relation. We ought to give young people some idea of the gravity of the step they are taking. We ought to teach the ethics of marriage in the churches, in ethical societies. In this respect we are all culpably negligent."

Concerning the "statutory" grounds the writer says:

"And this brings me to the supreme crime against marriage, that crime which in the stringent laws of the State of New York, is admitted as an adequate ground for divorce. I am compelled to reject even a breach of the seventh commandment, as a ground for divorce. It is a ground for separation undoubtedly; but why should there be permission to remarry? To the guilty I should not grant it, because it seems absurd that a person who has just demonstrated his inability to fulfil the marriage relation should be allowed immediately to reenter that relation. The public conscience is constantly flouted by persons who are proved adulterers and adulteresses, and who immediately dishonor the marriage tie by entering it anew. And to the innocent it seems to me unnecessary to grant remarriage, and this on grounds of feeling and of duty: on grounds of feeling, because I can not understand how a person of fine feeling who has been dishonored in that particular, even through no fault of his or her own, after passing through such an experience, could wish to turn in a new direction. And, as to the matter of duty, I do not see that one can be discharged from it. That poor wretch who has gone wrong is still the spouse. Tho he or she may be exiled, yet there is a responsibility left. Tho the pledge of honor has been violated by one side, that does not annul it for the other. Marriage is not a contract. The contract idea, as the laws embody it, has greatly vitiated the right understanding of marriage. If it were a contract, then non-observance on one side would mean the right to cancel obligation on the other; but it is like a natural tie, and non-observance on the one side does not annul the duties by which a person of high honor conceives himself or herself to be bound.

". . . It is a profound truth that many people do not realize the sanctity of the moral commandments until after they have come into collision with them; that often one who has transgressed has his eyes opened for the first time to the greatness of the law which he has infringed. It is quite possible that the guilty may acquire a finer and deeper realization of the moral relation than those who, because they have never been tempted, have never sinned. I do not say this to excuse or palliate the sin. But what I mean is that even in the case of this ultimate crime against marriage, it is necessary to discriminate; and it may be possible even in such a case, while not resuming intimate fellowship—I do not see how that could be possible—to resume moral relations. I do not say that permanent exile from home is in all cases indispensable. I think there can be pardon even in such cases, pardon to the extent of the resumption of the moral relations."

Concerning the reaction which is taking place in ecclesiastical quarters toward the divorce question, the author has this to say:

"This reaction seems to me to be open to the objection that it seeks to combat the desire for liberty, by shutting down upon it with the simple force of authority. The marriage bond is declared to be permanent, not because there are valid reasons for such permanence, but because the Lord has said: 'Whom God has joined together let not man put asunder.' God is supposed to be a party to the bond; and God is supposed to be offended if the bond is dissolved. But this use of dogmatic authority is resented by the modern spirit of liberty. This position of the church is not strong, and can not be until the church is ready to revise the attitude and conception of marriage which we find permeating the Bible, namely, the conception that in marriage the man shall predominate, that the man shall be head of the wife as Christ is the head of the church. In driving those who wish to escape from the marriage connection back into it, the church is obviously driving them into a relation which their sense of equality resents. Or, again, the social interest is set up against the individual interest, and it is said that the individual must sacrifice himself to the good of society. The good of society demands that unions must be permanent; hence, individuals must be sacrificed. But it must be shown in addition that the individual interest and the social interest are identical, that he or she who labors over the lost and seeks to reclaim a moral wastrel, is not merely sacrificing himself or herself

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to that particular thing, the social interest; but that he or she is rising by such effort to the sublimest possible heights, is achieving his or her highest spiritual worth."

"THE BAPTIST BROTHERHOOD DEFENDED."

OWING to its practical identification of the head of the Standard Oil Company with the Baptist denomination, the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur's passionate and unequivocal defense of Mr. Rockefeller is likely to receive a good deal of attention from the religious press. Dr. MacArthur is pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, New York City. Writing in *The Examiner* (June 1), under the caption "The Baptist Brotherhood Defended," he maintains that "the recent coarse, cruel, and perhaps criminal, criticisms of Mr. John D. Rockefeller have maligned the entire Baptist denomination." "His traducers are its defamers," he exclaims; and urges that Baptist pastors ought no longer to remain silent "when their denomination is made the subject of such unjust criticism." As a member of the Baptist Brotherhood, Dr. MacArthur protests against the "condemnation of our churches by these cowardly and utterly unjust attacks." Coming to the more personal note of the defense, we read:

"I have known Mr. Rockefeller for many years, and my intimate personal acquaintance with him has convinced me that he is worthy of the highest honor as a man, and of the fullest confidence, esteem, and affection as a Christian. I have taken pains to make careful inquiry regarding certain business transactions which have been the subject of fierce denunciation on the part of some of Mr. Rockefeller's critics, and I do not hesitate to declare, on the basis of such knowledge, that these transactions, when fully understood and fairly judged, are in accordance with the highest standards of commercial morality. My examination has shown me that many charges are based upon half truths, and that when the full truth was ascertained, these very transactions redounded to Mr. Rockefeller's honor as a leader in business and as a professor of the Christian faith."

REV. DR. ROBERT STUART MACARTHUR.

He holds that "the recent coarse, cruel, and perhaps criminal criticisms of Mr. John D. Rockefeller have maligned the entire Baptist denomination."

Justice to the church of which Mr. Rockefeller is a member, says Dr. MacArthur, demands the assumption that it will retain no unworthy person in its fellowship. He continues:

"It has been affirmed by some of Mr. Rockefeller's critics that, by his gifts to the Baptist denomination, he has purchased its approval, or, at least, its silence. These critics instantly remind one of the Pharisee who posed in the temple and thanked God that he was not as other men are. These critics do not fully know the Baptist denomination. It is a very large and uniquely independent body of men and women. It has been characterized all through the centuries by its advocacy of soul liberty. Its loyalty to this idea led to the imprisonment of John Bunyan, to the fierce denunciation of John Milton, and to the banishment of Roger Williams. Even governments, armed with the power of life and death, could not buy Baptist approval or Baptist silence, when civil and religious liberty was at stake. . . . To say that such a body of Christians could be bought by Mr. Rockefeller's money is to excite the derisive laughter and evoke the righteous indignation of every intelligent Baptist."

There are Baptist leaders of to-day, says Dr. MacArthur, who would not hesitate to advocate the expulsion of Mr. Rockefeller from the Baptist denomination, "if it were proved that he had acquired his money dishonestly or by means morally or socially destructive." These leaders are "becoming thoroughly indignant at the malevolent spirit and contemptible methods of Mr. Rockefeller's opponents." Warming to his subject, Dr. MacArthur continues:

"By the way, does the public realize that every specific instance of wrongdoing that his defamers try to fasten on Mr. Rockefeller dates back from twenty to thirty years, and that every one of them has been either flatly denied or satisfactorily explained by unimpeached sworn testimony? I strongly suspect that these hostile critics from the notorious Lloyd of an earlier day down to the present coterie of Congregational ministers, are fundamentally, if the secret were out, socialistic, if not anarchistic. In their secret hearts, they are at war with the present organization of society. They find in the popular prejudice against great wealth a fertile soil, and in Mr. Rockefeller a convenient victim. Argument and testimony are alike lost on them. If Mr. Rockefeller's friends defend him, they say, 'Give us only official denials.' If the sworn testimony of officers of the Standard Oil Company is introduced, they cry, 'Give us the decision of an impartial tribunal.' If the reports of legislative committees are invoked, they cry, 'Legislators are corrupt.' If decisions of courts are appealed to, they shout, 'The courts are bought.' If a newspaper defends Mr. Rockefeller, it is declared to be venal. If his church supports him, we are coolly told that the church can be bought. The churches, the courts, the legislatures, they say, are purchasable. It is only the people that can not be bought. And against the light of the courts, of sworn testimony, of legislative committees, and of their Christian brethren, they appeal to the prejudices and passions of the unthinking multitude. This is lynch law. It is anarchy. It is assassination of character with the denial of every right of protection which civilized society affords.

"As a member of the Baptist brotherhood, I am jealous of its reputation. I, therefore, invite any man who can prove any breach by Mr. Rockefeller of the laws of business morality and Christian honor to come forward with the formulations of his charges and with explicit proofs of the same. Until this is done, I declare the current denunciations to be but the vaporings of ignorance, the rant of declaimers, or the malevolence of slanderers and traducers. These calumniators shout themselves hoarse with the cry, 'Thou shalt not steal'; but they utterly fail to observe that the same majestic moral code declares with the same moral authority, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' I indignantly repel the charge that the Baptist denomination has solicited money from a man whose wealth has been dishonestly acquired. Mr. Rockefeller is a man worthy of confidence, admiration, and affection; he is a man whose honest right hand gives additional value to every dollar he bestows. Let him be accorded that fairness of judgment which the humblest and obscurest has a right to demand; then it will be seen that the vituperations of his unjust judges will fall with double weight on their own heads."

After dwelling upon Mr. Rockefeller's "simple and beautiful life," Dr. MacArthur goes on to say that his genius has set a standard for the organization of great enterprises, amounting to "as distinct a gift to the world as any discovery by Laplace, Newton, Edison, or any other man of modern or remoter times." As to the bearing his genius has had upon the religious world, we read:

"The spirit of concentration, of centralization manifested by Mr. Rockefeller, is revealing itself in every missionary organization throughout the world. It is showing itself to-day in the demand for greater unity among the different churches. The object is the same, the avoidance of wasted energy, and the concentration of all forces for the purpose for which churches exist, the good of man and the glory of God."

Dr. MacArthur concludes with the statement that he writes "not so much to defend Mr. Rockefeller as to do justice to the Baptist denomination." *The Evening Post*, commenting editorially, re-

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marks that "thousands of Baptists will be shocked when bluntly told by Dr. MacArthur that their church is sponsor for Mr. Rockefeller, and that his traducers are its defamers."

TO COMBAT RADICAL THEOLOGY IN GERMANY.

THE radicalism of advanced theological thought in Germany, which honestly confesses that it rejects such fundamentals as the divinity of Christ, the atonement, and the inspiration of the Scriptures as historically accepted by the church, has become so aggressive in the propagation of its views, that the conservative element, to judge from the German religious press, has developed a *furor Evangelicus* against these innovations. A call was issued some weeks ago for a convention of the adherents of the older views to meet in Berlin, and this convention afforded a surprise to both friend and foe. We read that not even the new Dom in Berlin was large enough to hold the assembly, which had gathered literally from all the corners of the empire. They came in response to an appeal which declared "that without the faith in the divine truth of the Holy Scriptures and in His atoning death and in the resurrection of the living Son of God, the church can not exist or live or do its work." And while recognizing the rights of independent but fair theological research, the appeal declares "that the utterly subversive character of modern theology recognizes neither revelation nor the Holy Scriptures, and accordingly can be accepted neither as Christian nor as churchly." It also declares that the issue at stake is the very existence of the church.

Rather singularly, the outward occasion for the calling of this great convention was a literary undertaking. A series of popular booklets is being issued, in editions of tens of thousands, in advocacy of the most radical type of theology, which they aim to make intelligible to the average layman (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 27). The convention enthusiastically took a stand against the whole radical theological trend of the times. In its final convention it adopted a series of resolutions, of which the following are specimens:

1. This convention, in harmony with the historical confessions of the church, takes its stand on the foundation of the divine revelation in the Holy Scriptures, and accepts as the essential of its faith the divinity of Christ, as the Lord who has been crucified and who has arisen for mankind.

2. With sorrow we note the fact, that both at the universities and in the pulpits destructive errors are permitted to be taught, which are a serious menace to the life of the congregation. In late months this condition has simply become intolerable.

3. We repeat the demand made already in 1895, and addressed to the authorities of the state and of the church, to the effect that in the appointment of theological professors not only the literary attainments but also the confessional faithfulness of the candidate should be a decisive factor.

4. We further demand that if a pastor of any church teaches contrary to the confession of the congregation, that disciplinary measures should be resorted to at once.

Among the many special papers read, all of them in the interests of the older views, one of the most important was an irenic but firm address by Professor Lütgert, of Halle, entitled "Christianity and Theology." The speaker took the position that no compromise was possible between the old and the new theology, and that the church must stand and fall with its confession of the divine Messianic character of Jesus.

Quite naturally, the organs of the advanced theology, as also the Catholic papers, seek to minimize the importance of the convention. As a representative of the former, the Berlin *Tageblatt*, however, can not suppress its surprise at the size and the enthusiasm of the convention.

In other places, too, the conservatives are thoroughly aroused. In Leipsic Professor Ihmels, the ablest orthodox dogmatician in the university, has been delivering popular apologetic lectures, which some papers report to be as classic as were those of Luthardt. No auditorium in the city was large enough for these lectures. The two chief addresses, one entitled "Who was Jesus?" and the other "What did Jesus want?" have been published in large editions. The first is devoted to the proof of the historic character of Jesus, especially his divinity; the second shows that Jesus himself taught the same things concerning the salvation through his atoning death which Paul afterward develops so fully in his epistles.

In general the conservatives are becoming more and more aggressive in their attacks upon the advanced positions. As an antidote to the radical series of popular books, a conservative series is to be published under the title "Biblische Zeit und Streitfragen," aiming to unite with orthodox theology a thoroughly scientific spirit of research.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LATEST PHASES OF THE SCOTTISH CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

SINCE the sensational decision of the House of Lords which allotted to a small body of ministers and laymen known as the "Wee" Free Church the properties and funds held by the powerful United Free Church of Scotland (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 7) the situation has developed into what one of the English weeklies describes as "an open and frightful scandal." It will be remembered that while the decision of the House of Lords was recognized as final in establishing, on the purely technical side, the claim of the "Wee Frees" (or legal Free Church, as it is now designated) to the properties in question, there remained factors in the case so complicating as to necessitate the appointment of a royal commission. This commission, which consisted of the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kinnear, and Sir Ralph Anstruther, has recently published its report.

The commission finds "that this is a case which fully justifies, indeed necessitates, the interference of Parliament," and "that the Free Church are unable adequately to execute the trusts of all the endowments which they claim to hold under the judgment in their favor." It regrets, however, "that during the stage of the controversy between the separation in 1900 and the legal determination of the proprietary rights in 1904, the minority did not receive more consideration at the hands of the majority." On the other hand, it finds that the Free Church, since the decision, has been unreasonably aggressive, and has refused to recognize its obvious inability to administer the large funds which have fallen into its hands. "Never," say the commissioners, "was the letter of the bond interpreted more rigidly than by the minority."

Their suggestion is, in brief, that Parliament appoint another "fully endowed commission," and that "all funds and property, held by the Free Church when the union with the United Presbyterian Church took place in October, 1900, shall be vested in this commission, and administered by it so as to give effect to the purposes for which the funds were raised, and the various trusts were constituted." It is further suggested that, the legal Free Church being unable adequately to administer the trusts, "the commission should have power, wherever this inability is proved, to transfer the funds and property"; and that "the United Free Church, by virtue of its institutions and traditions, its material and moral resources, and its organization as a National Presbyterian Church, is entitled to be preferred, on the ground that it can adequately perform the trust purposes," and that no such transfer shall take place "except upon equitable conditions," and not "until liberal provision has been made for the equipment of the legal Free Church."

Pending action of Parliament, which Mr. Balfour promises shall be soon, the Free Church, we are told, continues its declared policy of forcing the ministers and members of the United Free

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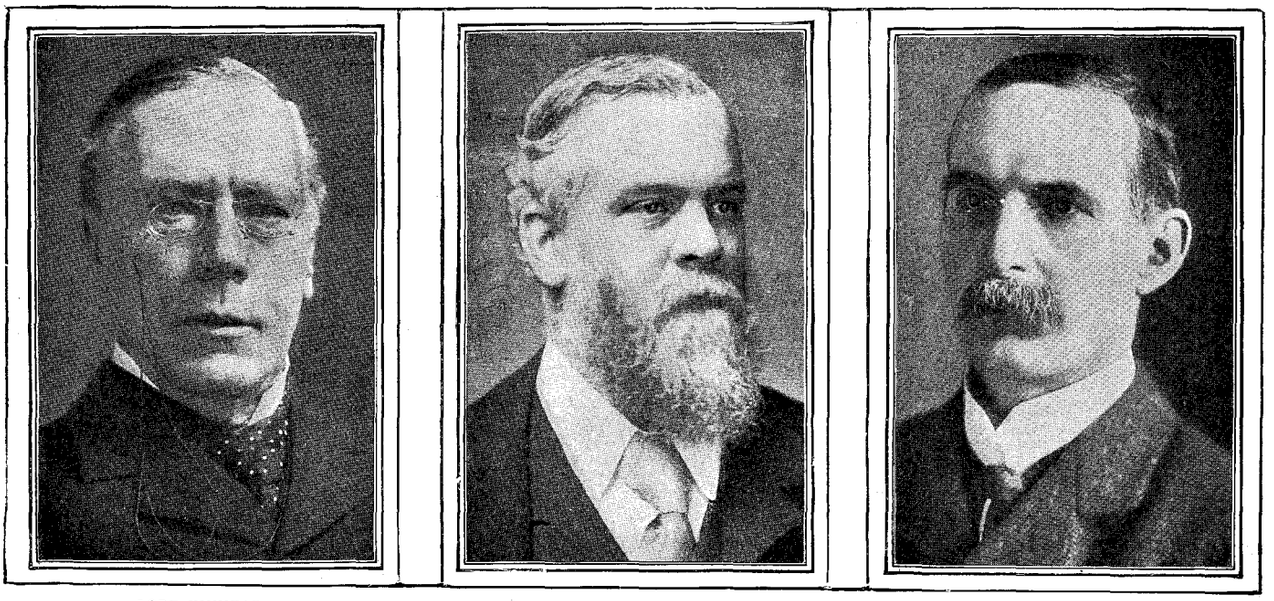

LORD KINNEAR,
Judge of the Court of Session, Scotland.

THE EARL OF ELGIN,
Chairman of the Royal Commission.

SIR RALPH ANSTRUTHER, BART.,
Proprietor of estates of Balcaskie, Fife.

MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION,
Who have recently reported on the Scottish Church Controversy,

Church out of churches and manses which they have occupied for years, and which, in many instances, were built by the funds of the ejected members. It is a sad spectacle," remarks *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), "and illustrates how unChristlike a spirit Christians will sometimes exhibit."

It seems to *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), that "the United Free Church bids fair to get and retain possession of the great bulk of its property, both general and congregational, and the monstrous decision of the Law Lords, however right it may have been technically, will be practically reversed." That decision was referred to by *The British Weekly* as "one of the greatest, and perhaps the greatest, judicial error of modern times."

The London *Guardian* (Church of England) remarks:

"This spectacle of a body of men who claim to represent a historic religious movement demanding the letter of their bond, without regard to equity or Christian charity, is not very admirable, and we wish we could hope that in the remaining stages of the proceedings, before the final distribution of the assets, a different spirit might prevail. In the southern part of this kingdom, at all events, there will be no sympathy with either side which may seek seriously to impugn the conclusions of the Royal Commission. . .

"It would have been a calamity for Scotland, for religion, and for theological scholarship had the United Free Church been denuded of the pecuniary means of which it has made such excellent use at home and abroad. To have handed great investments and noble groups of buildings to a small and unprogressive denomination, while an eager, living, energetic, and growing one was struggling to continue its work, would have been to put back the clock in a manner which would have hopelessly shocked the public conscience."

The British Weekly (London), while deprecating the unseemliness of the controversy, tries to believe that spiritual benefit will accrue from it. We read:

"That the most awful mysteries of the Christian faith should be handled in law courts is a scandal which living Christian men in all churches must unite to put down. The trial of the United Free Church has been very severe, more severe than it has seemed. Many have been impoverished who are very little able to bear impoverishment, but that has been the least part of the pain. The suspense, the humiliation, the agony of being driven from the churches round which all the most pathetic and sacred associations of life were gathered, the cruel test applied to the loyalty of congregations, the grief over the shaming and hindering of the work of Christ—these and other things have been very bitter. But no man can deny that they have been borne with dignity, without complaint, and with splendid courage alike by the ministers and by the people. The day is not far distant when it will be seen that the United Free Church has not been weakened by this sorrowful and strange passage, but strengthened and ennobled"

Meanwhile the situation in Scotland is one closely approaching to ecclesiastical chaos.

REVERENCE AND RITUAL.

WE meet with references in the religious press to a growing spirit of irreverence, typical, it is alleged, of the age in which we live. Some papers lay special emphasis on the manifestation of this spirit in places of public worship. In connection with certain recent indications of a liturgical tendency in Presbyterianism, it is interesting to note the tone in which the Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) discusses the question of ritual as a safeguard against irreverence. "In the Protestant revulsion from the elaborateness and formalism of the Roman Catholic ritual" it states, "there was confessedly a loss of the spirit of worship." Nevertheless, as *The Watchman* points out, the facts do not warrant the conclusion that an absence of ritual necessarily produces a lack of reverence. We read further:

"This lack is rather due to the variation in the spirit and methods of those conducting the services. In ritualistic churches no one is allowed to conduct a service who has not been trained for the duty, and with the time-honored ritual even the most formal and perfunctory conduct of the service can not banish the atmosphere of reverence, nor impair seriously the worship of a devout Christian.

In non-liturgical churches the contrary is the case. The whole responsibility for the character of the service falls upon the conductor. If he is imbued with an earnest and reverent spirit there will not be any serious obstacle to satisfying worship on the part of devout persons, and even the indifferent and inattentive will be impressed. But if the leader of a non-ritualistic religious service is wanting in reverence, earnestness, and devotion, there is nothing to cover or compensate for his defects. The service might as well not have been held, as far as the worship of God is concerned. In fact, in view of the provocation it offers to irreverence and levity, the service had better not have been held."

The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), after dwelling upon the "injurious and perilous irreverence" too often exhibited in the house of God, remarks: "We may point with profit to the example of the Roman Catholics in this regard. They always hold sacred their temples of worship, and they are profited thereby."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

CAUSES OF NORWAY'S SECESSION.

THE crisis which came when Oscar II. of Sweden resumed the reins of government and refused his sanction to the bill passed in the Storthing giving Norway an independent foreign consulate, has not been unexpected. The fate of the consulate bill is only a proximate cause of the rupture. The discussions in the European press show that while for nearly a century Sweden and Norway have been united under the royal family of Bernadotte, founded by Napoleon's marshal of that name, the union has never been natural or complete, and Norway has always strained and struggled after home rule. While the fiscal policy of Norway is for free trade, Sweden stands for protection, and the peoples of the two kingdoms are separated by the deepest differences in the geographical character of their territories, by language, racial peculiarities, and national pursuits. All during the month of May the *Aftenposten* (Christiania), the *Verdenegang* (Christiania), and the *Morgenbladet* (Christiana) have been uttering predictions of coming disaster, and a recent utterance of the last-mentioned journal expresses a hope that at least the secession may not be followed by bloodshed. "A peaceful dissolution of the Union is at the present moment the most we can hope for."

The refusal of his sanction to the consulate bill by King Oscar has brought to a head the disagreement for a long time fomented by the literary agitators Nansen and Hedin.

The essential causes of the disagreement were, however, much profounder, and more irresistible. They are thus outlined by a correspondent of the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

"We Norwegians are a people of two millions, and out of these two millions there are not a hundred who approve of the present union. Swede and Norwegian can not live together. The Swede feels that he is an aristocrat. He is punctilious, stiff, and ceremonious as a Spaniard. We Norwegians are democratic and conscious of our freedom and independence. The Swedes can never forget their exalted national glory; they dream about it, treat us *haut-en-bar*, and call us peasants. And peasants indeed we are, and are proud of it, but we are not *canaille*. When any conflict takes place, our king is never on the spot here; he is in Sweden. We have, however, no complaint to make of King Oscar personally. He is a peacefully disposed, simple, and fair-minded man. . . . We also have a high opinion of the Swedes as men, but not as fellow subjects. What we want with regard to Sweden, as soon as the union has been dissolved, is a defensive alliance with her, in which Denmark may also be eventually included. But we are aiming at complete independence, both in our domestic and foreign affairs. If the question is raised whether Norway is to be a monarchy or a republic, I would answer, we have no objection to a king, and Prince Karl (who has been suggested as a king for Norway) is a peaceful and sincere man, but the fact of it is we do not think it necessary to have any sovereign lord at all."

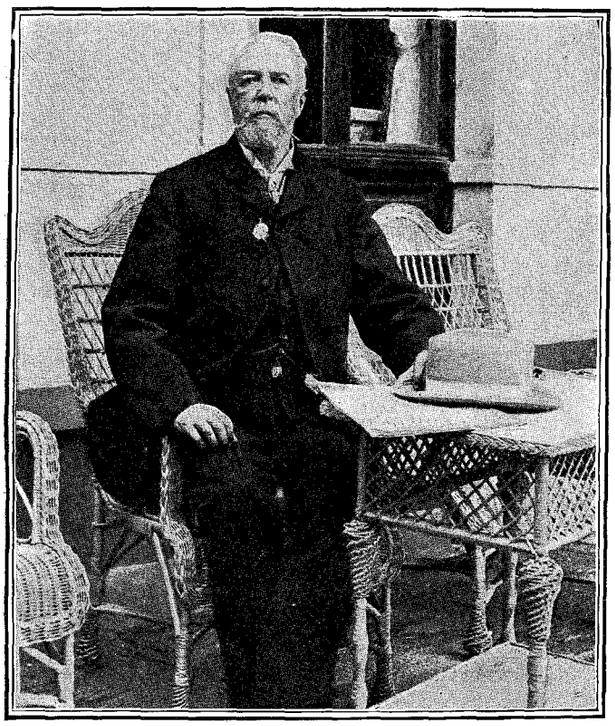
The Danish papers speak with great anxiety of the crisis, and seem rather to favor the protest which King Oscar has uttered against the decree deposing him from the throne of Norway. The *Nyo Dagligt Allahanda* (Copenhagen), an official organ, says:

"The Norwegian Government has overstepped all bounds of moderation, but undoubtedly it acted according to its conviction, that it was for the country's welfare, and no Swedish party or politician will attempt to persuade or compel Norway to maintain a union which has become a burden. The Swedish Diet will meet in extraordinary session in two weeks, and will speak in the name of Sweden. Meanwhile the King of the Union has already protested against the revolution promised in his Norwegian kingdom."

The *Dagblad* speaks in a tone of profound indignation against Norway. It says:

"The revolutionaries have at last dropped the mask, and have trampled under foot both the Union and their own oath of allegiance to the King. It is our duty, as soon as possible, to dismiss every Norwegian in our diplomatic service. Sweden can not allow herself to be trodden down by the people of a land which is setting on foot a revolution, dethroning her King, and breaking down every bond of union."

Björnson in a recent speech at Copenhagen spoke of the settlement of the present dispute by Norway's independence as bringing in a time "ripe for the union of the three sister countries."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



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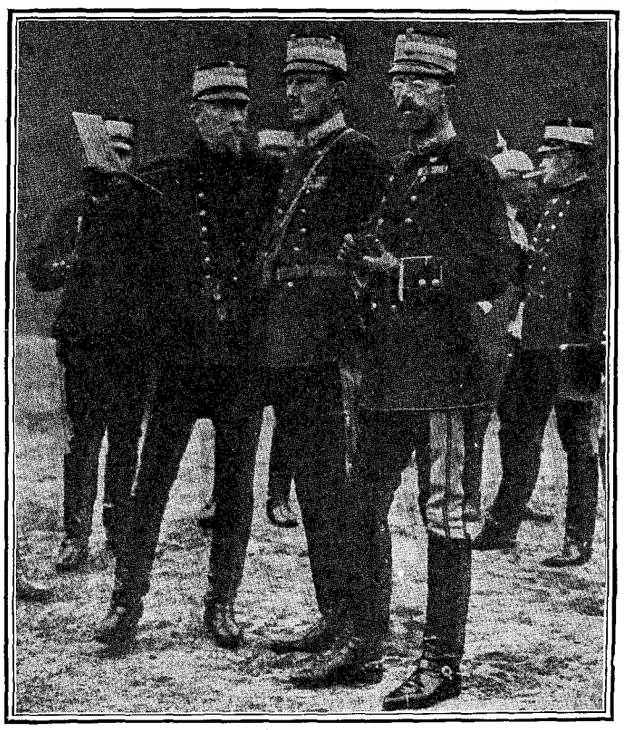
KING OSCAR II. OF SWEDEN,

Whose refusal to sanction the Consulate Bill has precipitated the secession of Norway.



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GUSTAV, CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN, DUKE OF WEOMLAND,

Who has recently terminated his temperorary regency. Gustav is in the foreground with field-glasses in his hands. Next to him stand Prince Karl and General Rhipe.

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FRANCE AND THE WEDDING OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

ONE of the last official acts of Delcassé, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, was to obtain the sanction of the Government to the despatch of a French delegation to the marriage of the Crown Prince Frederic William with Cecilia, Duchess of Mecklenburg. The measure has been commented upon in many ways by the French press, and it is remarkable that while German papers speak in the calm official tone of a gazette about the marriage and preparation for it, French editors grow, in turn, sentimental, hysterical, and abusive. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) does, indeed, give two-thirds of a column to a description of the bride's trousseau; the other papers content themselves with announcing the royal and noble guests who will attend the ceremony. The *Temps* (Paris) observes that this royal marriage is one of love, not a sort of sentimental catastrophe in which the sacrifice of the two victims to diplomatic necessity appeals to our pity. It continues:

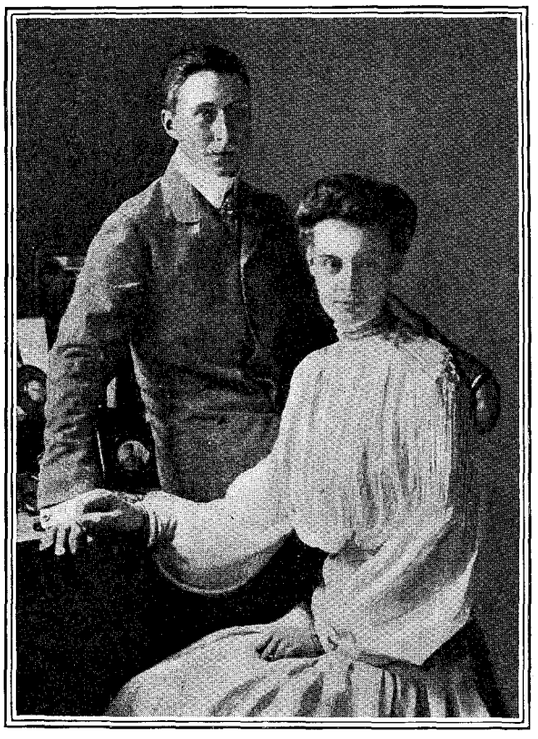
"For some time past we have met with examples of princes who refused to permit reasons of state to dictate to impulses of the heart, or at least have tried to force their feelings and their duty into unnatural reconciliation. Princes have as much need of love as their subjects, and from the very fact that they have been sometimes compelled to forego it, we rejoice when we see a prince escaping the lot of so many of his class. The ordinary lover is flattered when he sees that his own human nature is shared by those whom destiny has raised so high above him, and this is the reason why people at large applaud the happy love-matches of sovereigns, and are touched with tender emotion as they gaze upon the gracious attitude of mutual confidence and intimacy in which the future Emperor and the future Empress are represented in their recently published portraits."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) dwells upon the point that the German people who have sometimes evidenced little interest in royal matches of mere policy, have shown great pleasure over the prospect of their Crown Prince's early marriage. Not only does the heir to the throne, a young prince of twenty-three, as a young man and a bridegroom enlist their sympathy, but as William II. has inaugurated the system of giving the royal family the same education as that shared by the general people, his marriage is to them an event in the general domestic life of Germany, for Frederic William has always been kept in close touch with the life and heart of his future subjects. Speaking of the French mission to the marriage, the same newspaper remarks:

"The names of the persons chosen from the army, the navy, and the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs indicate the importance which our Government desires to give to this manifestation of international courtesy, which it would be an error to look upon as a merely formal expression of etiquette. General Lacroix, who will be the chief of the special mission, is the most conspicuous general officer in our army, at present military governor of Lyons, one of the highest offices that could fall to a French general. When we remember that General Lacroix was attached to the personal staff of the Czar during the latter's visit to Paris we can see how the importance of the mission is enhanced by his leadership."

We need not be surprised that the radical paper *Intransigeant* (Paris) does not share the calm and dignified satisfaction of the papers we have just quoted. It exclaims:

"What good will it do us, this marriage of the Crown Prince? He is twenty years old, is fond of the ladies, his fiancée in particular, the style of whose frocks and laces he evidently inspires. He is the son of the Kaiser, whose office he hopes some day to fill and rear around the throne of his ancestors a crop of imperial children. But how can this insignificant incident in imperial matchmaking interest or stir the French Republic, daughter of the Revolution, of that Revolution which proclaimed, in the face of all Europe, feudal and monarchical, that kings in the social order of things were exactly the same as monsters in the order of nature. . . . Delcassé, like the rest of the world, has learned from the papers that the imperial brat is about to take a wife. He strains all the resources of the Foreign Office, not to settle the Morocco question, not to enlighten us on our rights as neutrals in Indo-Chinese waters—no, he sees an opportunity for bowing and scraping—and under any sort of a pretext rushes forth to seize it. . . . Just think of it! For months we have been the butt of William's rhodomontades, of the menaces and invectives of the whole reptilian press beyond the Rhine; the bludgeon has rained blows on our head, and we have been kicked and cuffed on all sides. The Emperor has cut the ground from under our feet at Tangier; thence he goes to Metz, on our frontier to receive from the Pope the girdle of the Holy Sepulchre. It is time to put a stop to these affronts. And this is the way we do so—we send special envoys to Berlin!"



CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY,
Who were married in Berlin last week.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* takes the words of the *Journal des Débats* above quoted with a certain cold reserve, yet hopes they are a presage of the time when France can live and deal with her Eastern neighbor in friendly courtesy without fear of sacrificing her national honor thereby. The writer proceeds:

"In Germany also the significance of this French mission to Berlin will doubtless be interpreted in the spirit in which the *Journal des Débats* speaks, and people will discern in it that reaching after harmony and mutual courtesy, by which we may hope that kindly political relations and the several interests pertaining to them may be further promoted. On the side of Germany this kindly spirit has never been wanting whenever momentary misunderstandings arose, for the adjustment of which in the future the *Journal des Débats* draws such happy auguries from the sending of the mission. But France must know that altho the formal relation of one people to another, and of government to government is often very efficient in removing difficulties between them, the chief point still remains, namely, always to regard these difficulties in their practical, non-sentimental import, and in their direct relation to the interests at stake. . . . In France these ideas seem to have received little attention in circles where the main object of activity has been that of creating bad blood between Germany and France."

There is a tone of decided distrust in the closing sentence with which this German journal dismisses the subject as follows:

"The world in general will have greater reason to hope for the prevailing influence of such sentiments, when they are seen to be somewhat more generally advocated by the French press."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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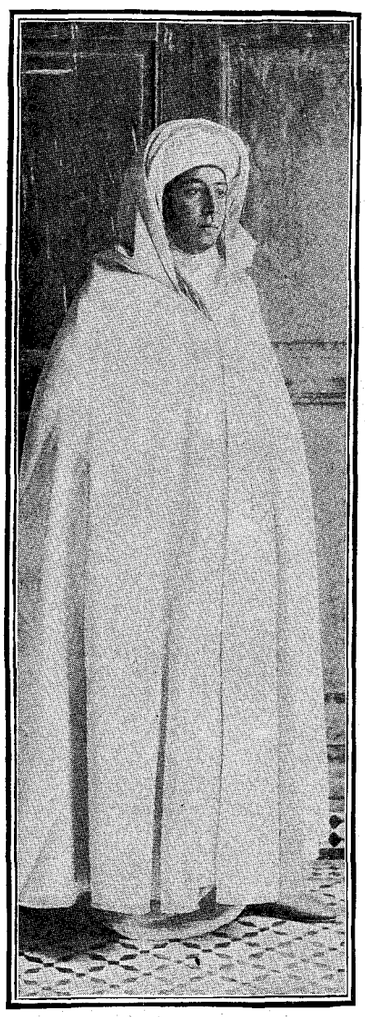
DELCASSE'S DEFEAT IN MOROCCO.

THE German attempt, more or less successful, to disturb France in her protectorate of Morocco is taken to be the real cause of M. Delcassé's political catastrophe. The retirement of that minister was, perhaps, assured as soon as it became an established fact that Count von Tattenbach, Envoy Extraordinary of the Emperor of Germany, had been duly received and welcomed at the court of the Sultan of Morocco, Abdul-Aziz, to whom William II., by the way, has sent the grand decoration of the Red Eagle. M. Delcassé has always been described by the German press as the greatest enemy of German policy in Morocco. The Paris correspondent of *The Times* (London) did not hesitate recently to say: "The general feeling here is that whoever might succeed M. Delcassé would be the nominee of the German Emperor." As M. Rouvier, the French Premier, has himself, for the present, undertaken the functions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, it will be curious to watch the sequel of these sudden and scarcely-to-be-looked-for changes. It is certain that M. Delcassé failed to accomplish at Tangier what von Tattenbach successfully achieved, *i.e.*, the acceptance of the terms he offered; and the *Neuste Nachrichten* (Berlin) is so far justified in its sarcastic inquiry: "Is it possible that M. Delcassé does not understand the diplomatic checkmate which he has received at Morocco?"



MULAI ABD-EL-AZIZ,

Sultan of Morocco. His acceptance of Germany's interference with Delcassé's protectorate plans precipitated the latter's downfall.

According to *The Times* (London), the difficulty which M. Delcassé has had to contend with started from the day, April 8, 1904, when Lord Lansdowne and M. Cambon signed the "Declaration respecting Egypt and Morocco" which became the diplomatic basis for the Anglo-French entente. Says *The Times*:

"By Article ii. of that agreement we [England] recognize that it appertains to France, more particularly as a Power whose dominions are conterminous for a great distance with those of Morocco, to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require. . . . By Article ix., the two Governments agree to afford to one another their diplomatic support, in order to obtain the execution of the clauses of the present declaration regarding Egypt and Morocco."

After the establishment of the entente between England and France, according to the London *Times*, William II., whose Government is not a Mediterranean Power and has little commercial dealings with Morocco, made his descent upon Tangier, according to the same authority, with a view of harassing France, and, if possible, disturbing the Anglo-French agreement. He, moreover, intimated to the French Chamber of Deputies that his sanction was required to ratify the virtual French protectorate over Morocco arranged by Delcassé. The Kaiser's successful interference at this point led to Delcassé's first resignation, for the views of Germany were echoed by political partizans opposed to the ministry, and Delcassé was crushed and disgusted, but was eventually induced to take back his portfolio. Meanwhile, as we learn from the *Echo de Paris*, the German Envoy, Count von Tattenbach, has done all he can to supplant the French and the influence of the French with the Sultan and the tribes of Morocco. Tattenbach had skilfully suggested that all matters concerning foreign interference should be decided by an international conference. This was agreed to by the Sultan, and his acceptance checkmated M. Delcassé. The correspondent continues to describe the situation of the French at Fez as not being everything that could be desired. He says:

"Promises had been made as to the acceptance of the French program, but without committing Morocco to anything final, and the Sultan goes so far as to deny having given such promises, now that the German envoy has arrived. It is true, he adds, that the program of military reforms has been partly accepted, but on an inadmissible condition—that is to say: 'The Moroccans agree to reform and train their army with the assistance of French instructors, but with the proviso that the program of reforms shall be submitted to the approval of a third Power, which will guarantee its scrupulous fulfilment within the limits indicated.' The correspondent remarks that the third Power is evidently Germany, and that France can never consent that Germany should supervise French action in Morocco. He thinks that as long as Count von Tattenbach is at Fez the answers of the Maghzen will be invariably the same. Everything will be accepted on condition that Count von Tattenbach is consulted, and in this way the *status quo*—that is to say, Moroccan chaos—will be respected."

This second defeat of M. Delcassé in the Morocco question was a staggering blow to that minister's influence both with M. Rouvier and the Chamber of Deputies. He was forced to resign, and the vacant office of Minister for Foreign Affairs was wisely taken by the Premier himself.

ANARCHY VERSUS ANARCHY.

THAT the Russian Government is at present being administered in accordance with the principles of anarchy, is the thesis of a trenchant and convincing article in *The Quarterly Review* (London). The anonymous writer contends that the Czar is an anarchist, attempting to put down anarchy by methods in which all law and legal principles are set at defiance. "Anarchy employed by the nation as a stepping-stone to order; crime perpetrated by its leaders as a means of establishing law; rebellion fomented by the Government as a homeopathic specific against revolution; and ruthless massacres prescribed by grand dukes as a cure for disaffection—such," we are told, "are the salient features of the Muscovite panorama which is quickly unrolling itself before the fascinated gaze of the civilized world." The writer proceeds to say that the character of the Russian people has been changed from the pictures given of it in the works of Tolstoy and Dostoieffsky. Submission, resignation, a quiet acceptance of suffering and hardship seemed once to be the Russian ideal. But all this is a thing of the past.

"These traditional conceptions of Russia's temper and accepted forecasts of her destiny have been rudely shaken by the tempestuous events of the past five months. It has now become clear that the Russian people is made of the same clay as European nations. For from out of the turmoil of conflicting forces a cry of liberty has been heard; and its note is as pure and fresh, as passionate

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and inspiriting as when it first rang out in the early morning of modern Europe."

The Czar's subjects have discovered their own strength and have learned that they will have to wrest their forfeited liberties from the grasp of tyranny by main force, and they are beginning to do so. To quote further:

"The autocracy will not surrender its position except under compulsion, and force is accordingly being applied. The question has been asked whether the compulsion which is now being brought to bear upon it from all sides amounts to a revolution. Those who regard the movement as short-lived point to the fitfulness of its manifestations, its lack of organization, the meagerness of its results, the ease with which the Government violates its promises and withdraws its concessions; and they ask triumphantly where the Russian counterpart to the storming of the Bastile or the Tennis-court oath is to be found. One answer is that a revolution, in the restricted historical sense, has not begun. And yet the Russia of the twentieth century is demonstrating in manifold ways that blood is the price of liberty and dethronement may be the wage of tyranny. The existing system *is* giving way under the pressure of force."

The writer plainly and openly advocates the employment of violence and assassination as means of winning liberty. "The bomb, the revolver, and the dagger" are in order, for drastic measures are required and nothing can be effected, we are told, against the anarchy of the Government but by violent means. Sozonoff, the assassin of Plehve, builded better than he knew, for he did not expect to bring about any change in the régime.

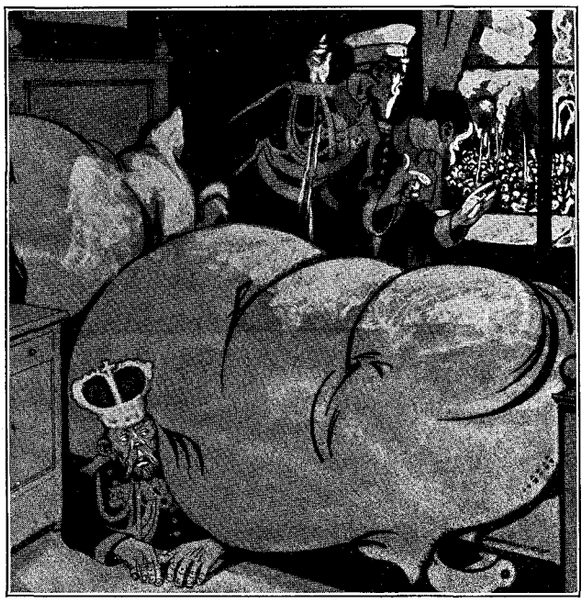
"Yet much more was attained than Sozonoff dared to hope: a new era was inaugurated. The concessions bestowed under Mirski have indeed been rescinded, but the blow that struck down Plehve made an advance which can not altogether be retraced. It is only natural that the temporary success should embolden the Revolutionists and win them new recruits. It is not surprising to learn that the Social-Democratic party, which was hitherto an implacable enemy of violence, has lately endorsed the views of the Revolutionists and expressed the conviction that the bomb, the revolver, and the dagger are the only means of which Russians now dispose to modify the misrule of the autocracy. And lest there should be any ethical misgiving in the minds of these men of action, Russian society has signified in no uncertain terms its approval of methods which, under less severe conditions, it would brand with an indelible mark of obloquy."

One weapon used against the people by the Government has been that of wholesale massacre. Promises of political reform have been held out and rudely broken. Another method of weakening the popular cause has consisted in setting one class against another. As this writer continues:

"To sow dissensions among various sections of the people had long been an expedient of the autocracy. The non-Russian or non-Orthodox elements of the community were saddled with the responsibility for national misfortunes. Jews, Finns, Armenians, Poles, Stundists, Uniats, Dukhobortsy were fiercely denounced in turn. But now, in the extremity of its distress, the autocracy has raised this method to the rank of an administrative principle. Its agents, unhampered by prejudice, pit the well-to-do burgher against the working man, the working man against the 'intellectual,' the peasant against the member of the Zemstvo, the Tartar against the Armenian, the Orthodox against the heretic, the 'Hooligan' against them all. Terror is the watchword; and, as the morbid fancy of the writer Andreyeff discerns in the horrors of the Manchurian war nothing but the grim insanity of a 'red laughter,' so to the overwrought imagination of many Russians has appeared the vision of a more fearful 'black laughter' that, with the fierce derision of the lowest depths, will sweep away that earnest of freedom which a short time ago seemed within their reach."

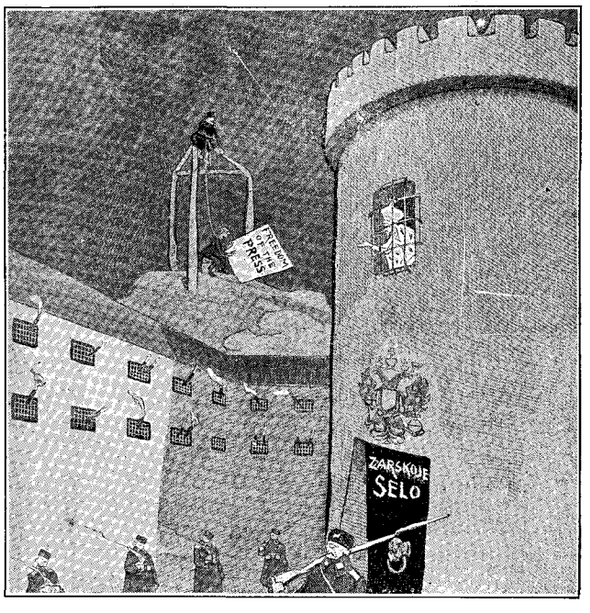
The only hopeful sign is the unanimity with which the thinking class of the country condemn in their hearts the proceedings of the Government which knows no law, and of a Czar who is a law unto himself. Unless the reform rescript, so grudgingly issued by the sovereign, be carried out, Russia may be plunged into the horrors of a civil war, the accompaniments of which will cause Western peoples to shudder. Meanwhile there is revolt and revolution in the air. As this author says:

"Everywhere old needs have become articulate. The semblance of national unity that prevailed so long as 'order' of the kind affected by the autocracy could be maintained, has fallen away now that the stern hand of repression has perforce been relaxed. The silence that was construed to mean absolute cohesion has given place to a very babel of protests from all classes, professions, and races, that might seem to connote utter dissolution were it not for the fact that they all are directed against one object—the



THE HEADLESS CZAR.

ADJUTANT—"Your majesty, they want your head."
NICHOLAS II—"Tell them I have lost it." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



THE NEW RUSSIAN EDICT.

The Czar will give to the Russian people the same freedom that he himself enjoys. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

PRESENT POSITION OF THE CZAR.

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Government. Poles and Finns, Armenians and German Jews, Stundists and Old Believers, landed proprietors and peasants, nobles and commoners, employers of labor and working men, merchants and artists, students and professors, academicians and doctors, lawyers and men of letters are all at one. There is hardly a class that has not joined in the insistent demand that the nation should be allowed to govern itself. . . . . .

"They know that until and unless this change is accomplished, neither law nor order nor security for property or life can be maintained in a realm which comprises one-sixth of the habitable globe. Assassinations, massacres, the burning of manors, the devastation of estates, armed risings, successful insurrections, general strikes, and the unimaginable frenzy of benighted peasants whom famine has driven mad are among the phenomena which will be associated with the present and last phase of one-man rule in Russia. It is painful to reflect that these abnormal conditions, and the untold misery which they inflict upon millions of innocent people, are the direct and indirect results of the action of a man to whom personal cruelty has never been brought home. And that impression is made more painful still by the reflection that a stroke of his pen would suffice to put an end to that widespread and acute suffering, and would at the same time bestow more real power upon himself as head of a constitutional régime than he ever possessed as a lonely autocrat. But it is to be feared that, left to himself, he will never discern the dilemma nor realize the necessity of choosing between the alternatives."

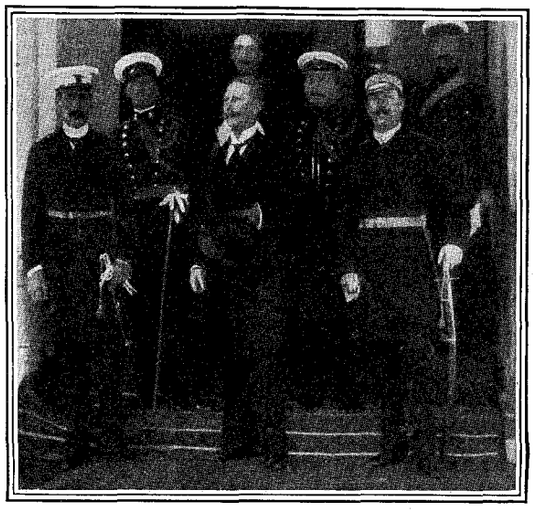
ENGLAND'S BUFFER STATE FOR NORTH INDIA.

IT is realized by all English statesmen that the most vulnerable point of the British Empire is undoubtedly Northern India, toward the confines of which Russia has recently been pressing. It is therefore not considered surprising that Premier Balfour, in

HABIBULLAH KHÁN.

Formerly Ameer, now King of Afghanistan, who bars railroads and telegraph lines from his realm, believing that they would menace its independence.

his recent speech on imperial defense, plainly asserted the necessity of maintaining a zone of neutral ground, between Central Asia and British India. This has caused considerable outcry in the European press, especially when it is understood that the neutral zone included Afghanistan, toward which Russia has recently been directing what is called a strategic line of railroad. "The last Ameer of Afghanistan," says the *Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin) "repeatedly stated his opposition to the building of a railroad through Afghanistan, for he believed and asseverated that such a



MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH MISSION TO THE KING OF AFGHANISTAN.

From left to right—front row: Mr. Dobbs, Mr. Louis Dane, Mr. Grant; back row; Captain Brooke, Captain Turnbull, Major Malleson, Major Norman. This commission recently ratified a treaty with the King of Afghanistan, which is denounced by the Russian press as nearly equal to annexation.

road would bring an end to the independence of that country. He urged upon his successor to prevent the building of such a line either from Russian territory on the north, or India on the south. And, as a matter of fact, the present Ameer has proclaimed that he will keep his realm completely isolated and absolutely exclude from it not only railroads but telegraph lines."

The warning uttered by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons implies that England will go so far as to fight for the integrity and independence of Afghanistan, as a buffer State between Russian and British Asia. This has roused the fury of the Russian press.

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) declares that this course on the part of England is tantamount to the annexation of Afghanistan. The *Razsvet* (St. Petersburg) compares the British Government to the dog in the manger. On the other hand the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) speaks more mildly in the following sentences:

"Altho we do not share the apprehensions of the British Government regarding India, and would prefer a peaceful settlement of the question by joining the Russian and Indian railways, we can have no objection if the English insist that Afghanistan is necessary to the protection of India from an alleged Russian invasion. Let everything remain as it was, provided Anglo-Russian relations do not suffer. The English Government has just displayed its impartiality by recognizing the justice of the French explanations of neutrality. This proves that England values the maintenance of good relations with Russia and France. We must consider Mr. Balfour's utterances from the same standpoint, as implying no threats against Russia and no new claims."

The Times (London) speaks as follows:

"The maintenance of Afghanistan as an independent State—tho in special treaty relations with the Indian Government—from which Russian influence is altogether excluded, must be held to be an elementary precaution. We do not want Afghanistan; but Russia can not want it either, unless she wants something more. When she has quite ceased her efforts to gain a footing in Afghanistan we shall be in a position to believe that she does not intend aggression upon India. The wildest Russian Anglophobe can hardly pretend to believe that we want Afghanistan in order to invade Central Asia. The position is therefore perfectly clear, and Russia has at all times the means of coming to a friendly and enduring understanding with this country."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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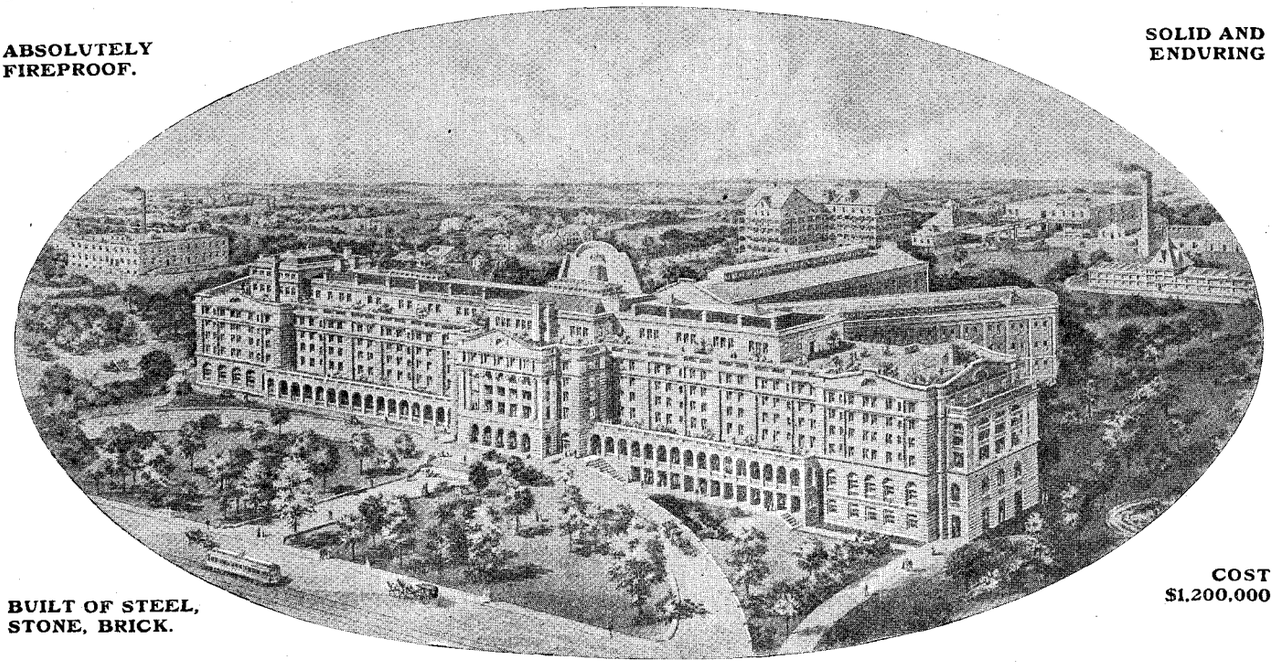

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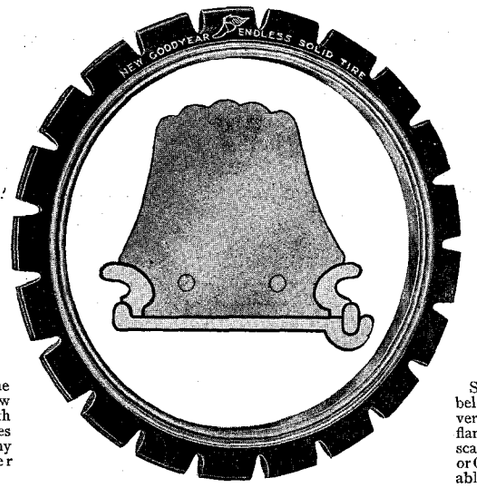
"The House of Cards."—John Heigh. (Macmillan Company.)

"The Napoleon Myth."—Henry Ridgely Evans. (Open Court Publishing Company.)



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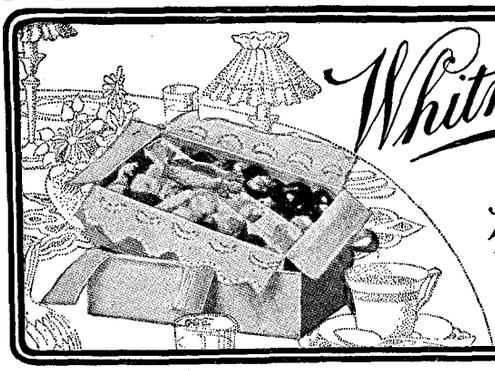

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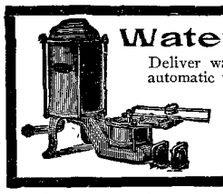

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CURRENT POETRY.

Song.

BY CHARLOTTE BECKER.

I gave to love the fairest rose
That in my garden grew;
And still my heart its fragrance knows—
Does he remember, too?

He laid his dreams upon my day,
His kisses on my mouth,
I woke, to find him flown away
With summer to the south.

Love's vagrant step once more to greet,
My garden blooms in vain;
The roses of the south are sweet—
Love will not come again!

The roses of the south are sweet—
Love will not come again!

—*From Ainslee's Magazine.*

The Wise and Kind.

BY RICHARD KIRK.

I will stop thy ears with earth,
And close thine eyes
On all mirthlessness and mirth:
I am wise.

I will bind thy eager hands,
Too unconfined,
In unsullied linen bands;
I am kind.

I will ease thee of ill thought,
Tongue uttereth;
I who seek thee long unsought,—
I am death.

—*From Leslie's Magazine.*

Youth.

BY LOUISE MORGAN SILL.

Lyrical are the trees
Blossoming all together,
Vocal the day with bees
Birds, and the breezy weather.
Happiness keen as pain
Lilts in the ringing rain,
Drips in the showery trees,
Lisping together.

Lyrical, too, art thou,
Blossom of living beauty,
Rapture upon thy brow,
Joyousness all thy duty.
Sorrow may woo in vain—
Seek thee in sun or rain—
Stab her with laughter now,
Slay her with beauty!

—*From Harper's Weekly.*

Piper, Play!

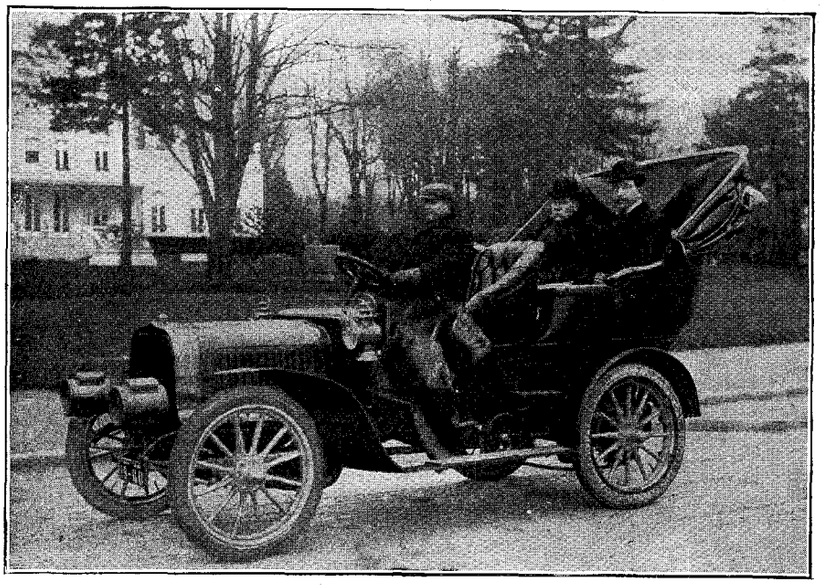
BY JOHN DAVIDSON.

Now the furnaces are out,
And the aching anvils sleep;
Down the road the grimy rout
Tramples homeward twenty-deep.
Piper, play! Piper, play!
Tho we be o'erlabored men,
Ripe for rest, pipe your best!
Let us foot it once again!

Bridled looms delay their din;
All the humming wheels are spent;
Busy spindles cease to spin;
Warp and woof must rest content.
Piper, play! Piper, play!
For a little we are free!
Foot it, girls, and shake your curls,
Haggard creatures tho we be!

Racked and soiled the faded air
Freshens in our holiday;
Clouds and tides our respite share;
Breezes linger by the way.
Piper, rest! Piper, rest!
Now, a carol of the moon!
Piper, piper, play your best,
Melt the sun into your tune!

The "Toledo" in Paris



From an actual photograph of Type VIII, Pope-Toledo 30 H.P. Price $3,500. Gen. Horace Porter and Secretary in Tonneau. Taken in front of the home of Count and Countess Bonne de Castellane, Paris, France, January, 1905.

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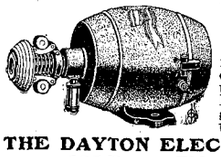

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GENTLEMEN—
OUR COUNTRY!

When you glory in her greatness remember—not the least of her blessings is this sparkling water we drink in honor of her birthday.

White Rock

We are of the humblest grade;
Yet we dare to dance our fill:
Male and female were we made—
Fathers, mothers, lovers still!
Piper—softly; soft and low;
Pipe of love in mellow notes,
Till the tears begin to flow,
And our hearts are in our throats.

Nameless as the stars of night
Far in galaxies unfurled,
Yet we wield unrivalled might,
Joints and hinges of the world!
Night and day! night and day!
Sound the song the hours rehearse!
Work and play! work and play!
The order of the universe!

Now the furnaces are out,
And the aching anvils sleep;
Down the road a merry rout
Dances homeward, twenty deep.
Piper, play! Piper, play!
Wearied people tho we be,
Ripe for rest, pipe your best!
For a little we are free!

—*From Selected Poems.*

A New Poet.

BY R. W. GILDER.

I.

Friends, beware!
Stop babbling! Hark, a sound is in the air!
Above the pretty songs of schools
(Not of music made, but rules),
Above the panic rush for gold
And emptinesses manifold,
And selling of the soul for phantom fame,
And reek of praises where there should be blame;
Over the dust and muck,
The buzz and roar of wheels,
Another music steals,
A right, true note is struck.

II.

Friends, beware!
A sound of singing in the air!
The love-song of a man who loves his fellow men;
Mother-love and country-love, and the love of sea and fen;
Lovely thoughts and mighty thoughts and thoughts that linger long;
There has come to the old world's singing the thrill of a brave new song.

III.

They said there were no more singers,
But listen!—a master voice!
A voice of the true joy-bringers!
Now will ye heed and rejoice,
Or pass on the other side,
And wait till the singer hath died,
Then weep o'er his voiceless clay?
Friends, beware!
A keen, new sound is in the air—
Know ye a poet's coming is the old world's judgment day!

—*From The Atlantic Monthly.*

The Shadow on the Lyre.

BY ELSA BARKER.

The sweetest singers sing with aching hearts,
And hawk their soul's cry in the common marts;
For Pain and Passion are the doorkeepers
That guard the jealous threshold of the arts.

—*From Munsey's Magazine.*

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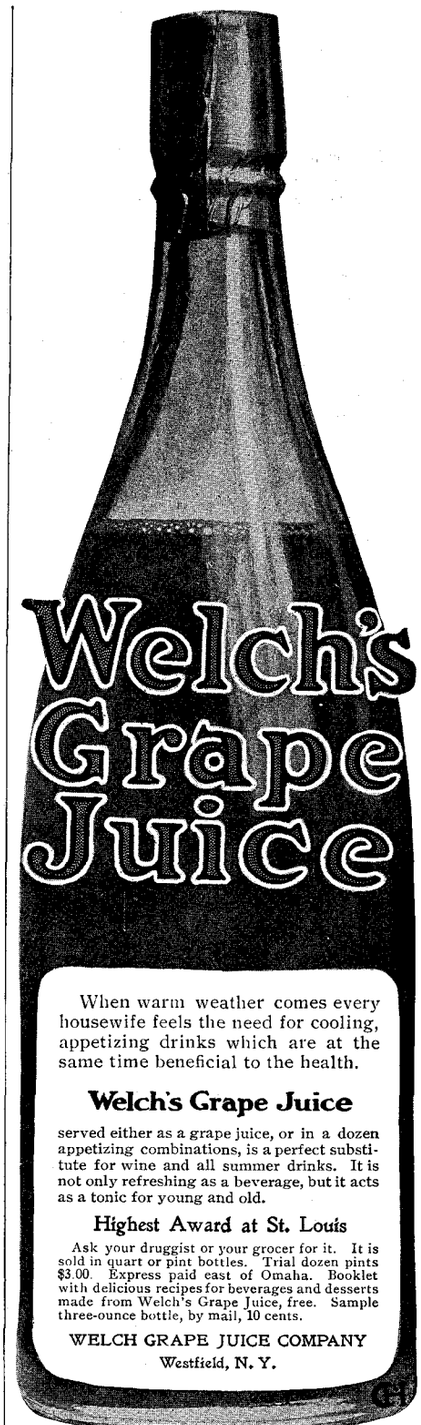

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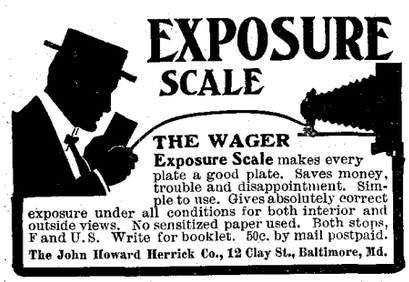

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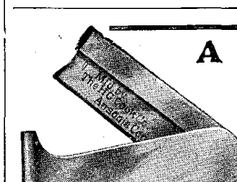

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PERSONALS.

Togo Under Fire.—A Japanese official who was on Togo's flag-ship the *Mikasa*, during the naval engagement at Port Arthur, last August, told, in a recent issue of *The Independent*, how the Admiral carried himself during that battle. Togo directed the battle from the bridge, refusing to take advantage of the conning-tower. When the *Mikasa*, leading the column, had intercepted the flight of the Russian fleet, the fight grew hot about the flagship.

"A 6-inch shell struck a chart-room just under the bridge, killing every man in it. The fragments flew about Togo's staff, wounding four of them. Togo, after seeing that the wounded officers were attended to, went on using his glass.

"There was aboard an old valet of the Admiral, a feudal retainer of his family. This man, when he heard that the Admiral was in a place of great danger, broke all Jap etiquette and rushed to the gangway leading to the bridge. There he hesitated, but a shell struck just then, wounding Imperial Prince Fushimi, who was aboard. The valet made a rush and prostrated himself before the Admiral, begging him, for the good of Japan, to go to the conning-tower. The Admiral, 'with a half-amused seriousness,' gave a kind refusal.

"Just then the 6-inch shell struck the chart-room and scattered the staff. A flying splinter wounded the valet on both legs. He was carried to the hospital, howling protests. From his cot he implored the surgeons to carry the Admiral away by force. Finally, the deck officers surrounded Togo and almost dragged him to the conning-tower. Togo laughed indulgently as they locked him in.

"This first-hand observer of the Japanese fleet in action made note of the perfect coolness which prevailed on board, the outcome of Togo's iron discipline. From the Admiral down they fought like clockwork, without excitement, without cheering. Togo was a bronze and blue statue. A shell killed a whole gun crew in the secondary battery. The men at the next gun were spattered with the blood of their comrades, yet they kept up their regular fire without the loss of a second."

A Joke With the Kaiser.—Altho somewhat short-tempered, the German Emperor is more easily diverted from anger to good-humor by means of a piece of wit than many of his fellow-sovereigns, says *Tit-Bits*, which relates the following:

"Some years ago, when old Baron Boetticher, who was secretary of state for the interior, was discussing with his majesty the most suitable nominations to be made in the case of a number of vacant offices, the latter became greatly irritated by the statesman's unanswerable objections to the candidate whom he himself desired to obtain a certain post. His anger, in fact, grew quite violent, and when the baron inquired if there were no other person upon whom his majesty would like to confer the appointment the Kaiser replied, curtly:

"'Oh, confer it on Satan himself, if you like!'

"'Very well,' replied the old minister, with a twinkle in his eye, and then continued in his most suave and courtly manner: 'And shall I allow the patent signed

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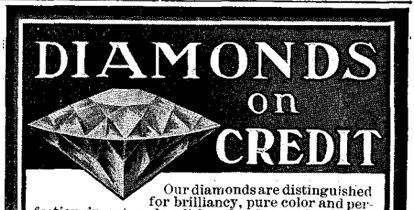

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by your majesty in that case to go out in the usual form, "To my trusted and well beloved cousin and counselor?"'"

Helen Keller's College Days. — Helen Keller, deaf, dumb, and blind, writes for *McClure's* (June) her "Apology for Going to College." She says, in part:

"'I was of course hampered by my limitations, which turned to drudgery much work that might have been delightful; for they imposed upon me tedious methods of study. I was often behind in my work at a distance forbidden by military law; I was never ahead; and once I fell so far behind that it seemed as if I might as well try to keep pace with a shooting star! Experience, however, taught me to tack against wind and tide—the first lesson of life I learned in college. And this was easier with Miss Sullivan at the helm. I would not part with one of those struggles against the gales—'the winds and persecutions of the sky.' They tested my powers and developed the individuality which I had been advised to bring up on books at home. . . . Altho I always tried to work with a cool head and steady hand, and sleep according to the law, I too was drawn into this whirlpool of confused, incomplete tasks. I met other girls in the college halls and on the stairs who stopped a moment to greet me, but they were rushing from lecture to examination, from examination to basket-ball practice, from practice to dramatic rehearsal, from rehearsal to conference, and there was no time for a pleasant chat. And if the girls who had eyes and ears were overburdened and distraught, I was at least no better off. During four years a torrent of miscellaneous knowledge poured through my fingers, and it fills me with despair to think how much of the choicest matter of this abundant stream dripped and oozed away. I was eager to draw from the living waters of wisdom; but my pitcher must have had a hole in it. I was like the Danaïdes who poured water eternally into a broken urn.

Boycotting the War. — Richard Barry, one of the few successful correspondents with the Japanese forces, tells, in the New York *Times*, some amusing stories of the trials and tribulations of his colleagues at the seat of war.

"It appears that, shortly after the beginning of hostilities, there were a number of American correspondents in a portion of Northern Manchuria still held by the Russians who were very anxious to secure from the St. Petersburg Government permission to accompany the troops southward. This permission was denied, and notification given the correspondents in a body. 'We think you are making a great mistake,' said one of the correspondents to the officer who had read his Government's telegram.

"'Possibly,' returned the polite Russian, with a smile; 'but I don't see how it can be helped.'

"At this juncture a brash young man from Chicago interjected with:

"'It seems to me that your Government is taking a big chance with us. Suppose we should collectively and individually advise our publications to refrain from advertising your old war?'"

The Czar's Kitchen. — The most extravagant housekeeping in Europe is that practised at the Czar's Court. The sums spent there in eating and drinking and servants are colossal. Says *Tit-Bits*:

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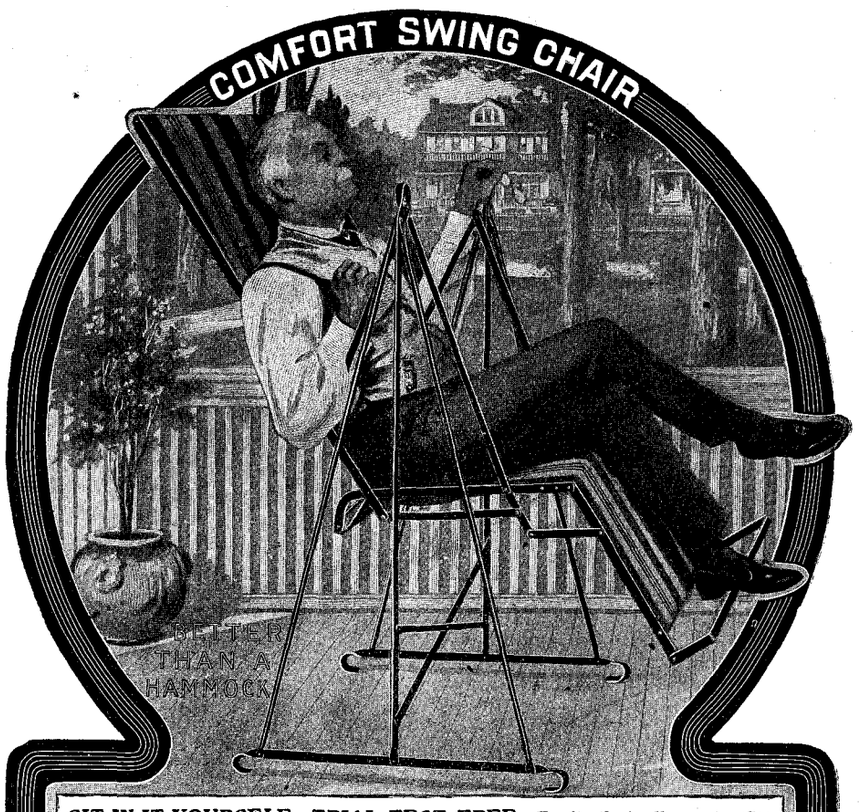

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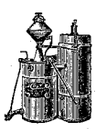

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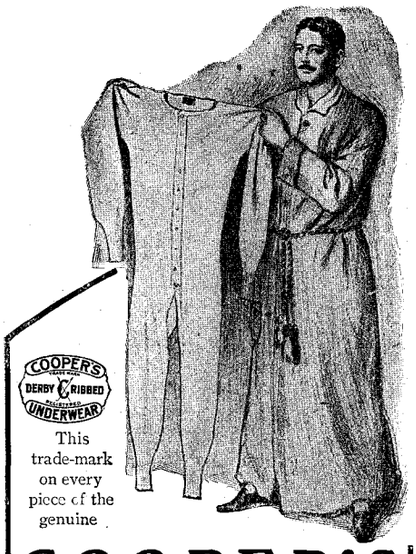

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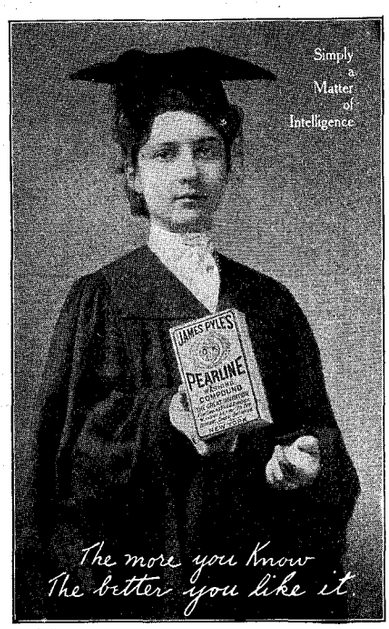

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and four under-foragers, twenty-four upper lackeys, thirty-four lackeys, eighteen under-lackeys, and fifty-four lackey assistants. At the head of the kitchen are two chefs, each with the salary of a Cabinet Minister, besides perquisities. They are both Frenchmen. They, in turn, are assisted by four under-chefs, thirty-eight ordinary male cooks, twenty apprentices, and thirty-two kitchen boys.

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Chance for a Hanging.—FOREMAN: "How do you vote—to convict, or to acquit?"

JUROR GILLIGAN: "How's that felly wid th' R-roman nose an' curly hair votin'?"

FOREMAN: "'Guilty.'"

JUROR GILLIGAN: "Then I vote 'not guilty,' be gobs!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Every Man to His Trade.—PATIENT: "Doctor, it hurts me awfully to cough."

DR. SNAPPER: "Then I wouldn't do it; wouldn't do it."

PATIENT: "But how can I help it?"

DR. SNAPPER: "Ah, that's a question in physiology! You'll have to consult Dr. Groper. I confine myself to pathological cases."—*Boston Transcript.*

Made It Quite Clear.—MRS. SPARKS: "I do wish, John, that you would explain this Chinese question to me."

MR. SPARKS: "It's very simple, Maria. You see, the Russians don't want an open door, but desire to keep a slice of China for themselves. Now, the Japanese want an open door and wish to keep Russia from keeping a slice of the country. On the other hand, Germany is trying to keep Japan from keeping Russia from closing the door, and also wants to keep her from keeping Russia's keeping a slice of China. Now, if America can keep Germany from keeping Russia from keeping a slice of territory, the door can be kept open. See?"

MRS. SPARKS: "Oh, yes, it's quite clear to me. Anyhow, the weather's so warm there that the Chinese will find it more comfortable to keep their doors open. Still, I can't see why the Powers are making such a fuss over a little thing like that."—*Tit-Bits.*

No Time for Work.—FATHER: "Well, Julia, if I allow young Smithers to become my son-in-law do you suppose he will be willing to work and support you?"

JULIA: "Oh, papa, how can he when he has promised to do nothing but think of me all the time?"—*Chicago Journal.*

Their Number Grew Less.—As the liner cleared the leads and the heavy swell of the open Atlantic became noticeable, dinner was served. The twenty-six places at the captain's table were filled, and as the soup appeared the captain addressed his table companions.

"I trust that all twenty-five of you will have a pleasant trip," he said, "and that this little assemblage of twenty-four will reach port much benefited by the voyage. I look upon these twenty-two smiling faces as a father upon his family, for I am responsible for the lives of this group of nineteen. I hope all fourteen of you will join me later in drinking to a merry trip. I believe we seven fellow passengers are admirably suited to each other, and I applaud the judgment which chose from the passenger-list these three persons for my table. You and I, my dear sir, are——"

The captain chuckled.

"Here, steward, bring on my fish and clear away these dishes."—*Tit-Bits.*

Dear Old Man.—An old gentleman of the writer's acquaintance has a rather peculiar, and at times un-

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fortunate, habit. He invariably addresses a member of the opposite sex as "My dear!"

Moreover, he is rather deaf, which occasionally complicates matters. Not long ago he moved into a new house, and in discussing certain proposed improvements with the owner—a lady—he unwittingly offended her.

"And the drawing-room, my dear," he was saying. "Don't you think it is a little damp, my dear?"

The oft-repeated term of endearment roused the lady's temper at last.

"'My dear,' indeed!" she snapped. "Do you take me for a servant, Mr. X——?"

Perhaps the old gentleman heard and understood—perhaps he didn't. Anyhow, he scarcely improved the lady's temper by blurting out:

"Servant! Servant! Dear me, no! I thought I was addressing the owner of the premises, my dear. You may tell your mistress I'll take the house, my dear, but a servant—no! I wouldn't have you as a servant on any consideration, my dear!"—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

June 3.—Three damaged Russian cruisers, the *Aurora*, *Oleg*, and *Jemtchug*, under command of Admiral Enquist, arrive at Manila.

June 4.—Admiral Togo visits Admiral Rozhdestvensky at the Sasebo Hospital. Enquist asks that his ships be permitted to remain two weeks at Manila for repairs, an American board of inspection reports that it will take two months to finish repairs on the warships. A Russian destroyer, in a damaged condition, with 180 men abroad, is towed into Shanghai.

June 5.—President Roosevelt instructs Governor Wright, of the Philippines, that the damaged Russian vessels at Manila must disarm and be interned or put to sea immediately. Admiral Uriu, with a Japanese squadron, reaches Hang-Chow Bay, near Shanghai. Despatches from St. Petersburg, London, and Paris hold out no hope of speedy peace in the Far East. Peace conferences between President Roosevelt and Ambassadors of the various Powers continue at the White House.

June 6.—General Linevitch expresses himself as desiring the war to continue, and declares confidence in his ability to defeat the Japanese. Nearly all the leading Powers are now making efforts to bring about peace.

June 7.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says instructions have been telegraphed to the Russian Ambassadors at Washington and Paris to the effect that Russia is desirous of learning Japan's peace terms.

June 8.—The three Russian ships at Manila are disarmed and interned. Advices from St. Petersburg declare that the Japanese have occupied Omoso, seventy-five miles east of Kirin and an equal distance from the Siberian railroad.

June 9.—A note addressed by President Roosevelt to Russia and Japan, urging them to conclude peace, is made public.

June 8.—The All-Russian Zemstvo Congress sends a deputation to the Czar with an outspoken demand that a representative national assembly be called immediately to determine between peace and war.

June 9.—Norway proceeds with the organization of a new Government; a new flag is raised at Christiania and elsewhere throughout the country. King Oscar declines to name a King of Norway, and it is believed that the country will become a republic. Norwegians in the diplomatic service resign their posts.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 4.—Many persons are wounded in an anti-war riot in St. Petersburg; Governor-General Tre-

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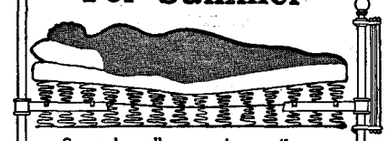

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poff is appointed Assistant Minister of the Interior.

The Sultan of Morocco requests that a conference of the Powers be held in Tangier to discuss reforms in Morocco.

June 5.—United States Ambassador Reid is cordially received by King Edward.

King Alfonso arrives in London as the guest of the British nation.

June 6.—The Zemstvo Congress is held at Moscow despite the police orders.

M. Delcassé, French Foreign Minister, resigns his post, owing to disapproval of his Moroccan policy.

Crown Prince Frederic William, of Germany, and Duchess Cecilia, of Mecklenburg, are married at Berlin.

June 7.—The Norwegian Storthing passes resolutions declaring that King Oscar is no longer ruler, and that Norway is an independent State; and asking King Oscar to aid in choosing a Prince of the house of Bernadotte for King of Norway. The people of Norway are asked to give every aid in maintaining their independence.

Domestic.

June 4.—Government attorneys advise President Roosevelt that the evidence obtained against the beef trust is sufficient to warrant criminal proceedings.

June 5.—President Shea, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and President Hugh McGee, of the Truck Drivers' Union, are arrested on charges of conspiracy in connection with the Chicago strike.

Jacob H. Schiff, T. Jefferson Coolidge and M. E. Ingalls resign from the directorate of the Equitable Life Assurance Co.

Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, forces the resignation of the chief of the Bureau of Highways, and issues an order that city employees need not join political clubs, nor pay political assessments.

June 6.—Judge Lafontaine, Extradition Commissioner at Montreal, orders the surrender of Gaynor and Greene to the United States.

June 7.—Negotiations to end the Chicago strike are again declared off.

Three more directors resign at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable, and measures are taken to curtail salaries and expenses of agents.

June 8.—The Merchants' Association appeals to President Roosevelt to negotiate a new treaty with China, giving Chinese not in the laboring class free entry to the country.

A train on the Pennsylvania Railroad goes from Chicago to Pittsburg, 468 miles, in 440 minutes, breaking all records for steam traveling for that distance.

The President, it is said, has abandoned his intention of calling an extra session of Congress this fall.

June 9.—Paul Morton is chosen chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable, and Hyde, Alexander, Tarbell, and others tender their resignations. Mr. Hyde disposes of his controlling interest in the society to policyholders represented by Thomas F. Ryan.

CONTINUOUS INDEX.

Below will be found an index covering the issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last three months. Each week the subjects for the week previous will be added, and the subjects for the issue fourteen weeks previous will be eliminated, so that the reader will always be able to turn readily to any topic considered in our columns during the preceding three months.

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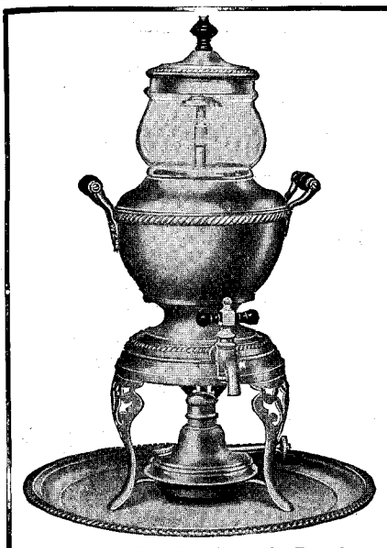

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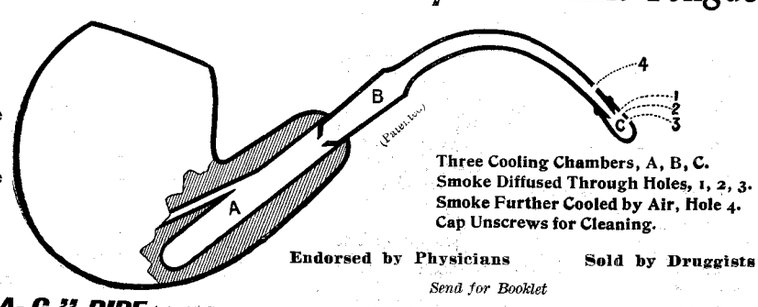

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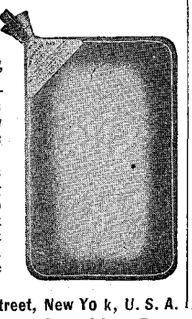

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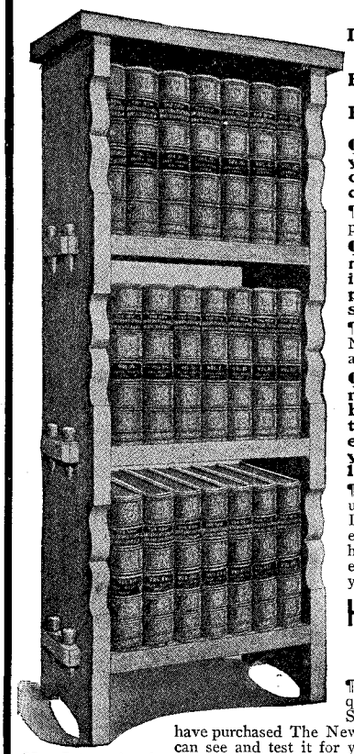

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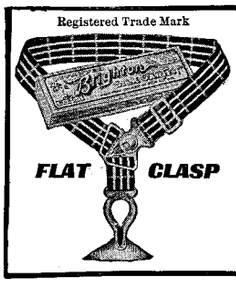

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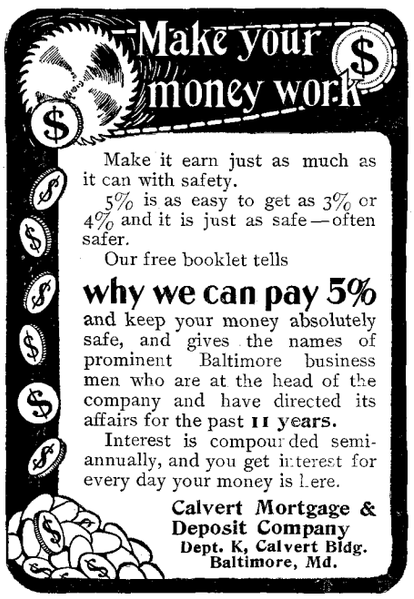

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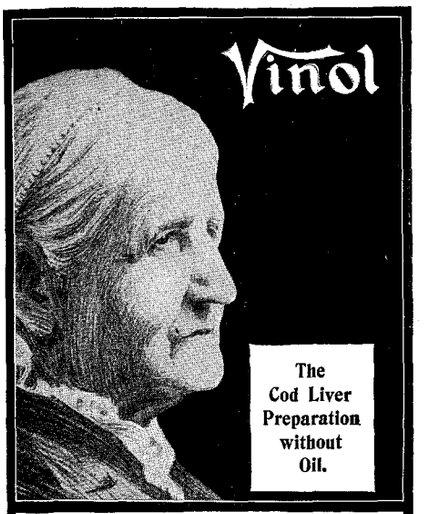

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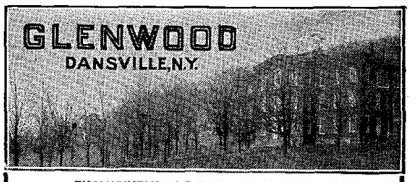

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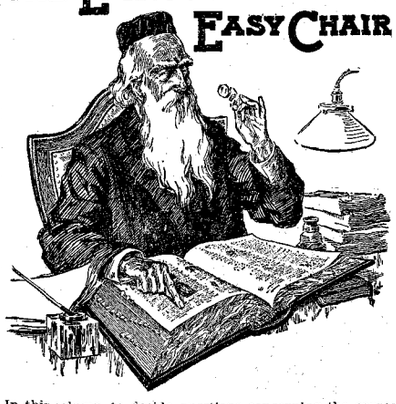

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. J. C.," New York City.—"The following sentence contains a grammatical construction which I find in general use, although it seems incorrect: 'It is a very different thing to control a rapidly moving vehicle . . . *than* to control a vehicle which,' etc. Should not the form be 'To control a rapidly moving vehicle . . . is a very different thing *from* controlling a vehicle which'? Can we say 'different than'?"

"Than," after "different," in the construction cited, is considered an erroneous usage. "Than" has the office of connecting a subordinate proposition as an adverbial modifier with an adjective or adverb of comparison in a principal proposition: hence its use is improper where there is no comparison. When the words are closely joined the faulty construction is obvious, but this error is commonly fallen into by careless writers when there are intervening words. For example, the sentence: "*This is derived from a wholly different source than* the other," is rendered correctly only when "from" is substituted for "than." "Different to" and "different than" are colloquialisms prevalent in England.

"L. D. W.," Chicago, Ill.—"In the use of the accent-mark (') does one or do two accents after a figure denote inches? Under 'accent' in the Standard Dictionary two marks (") are used."

According to American practise in mensuration the single accent denotes a foot or feet while the double accent denotes an inch or inches. In European books the same practise is followed with the addition of three accents, which are used to denote line or lines, the line being one-twelfth of an inch. In botany the degree-mark is used to designate foot or feet; the single accent, inch or inches, and the double accent, line or lines.

"L. V.," George, Ia.—"Is it ever correct to say 'I have *drank*'? I have been told that there is good authority for 'drank' being used in the past perfect tense, but am unable to find any."

"I have *drunk*" is the accepted modern form, not "I have *drank*." However, some old grammarians (among them Sanborn) sanction the latter. Even such a recent authority as Goold Brown says ("The Grammar of English Grammars," p. 393): "The preponderance of authority is yet in favor of saying 'had *drunk*'; but '*drank*' seems to be a word of greater delicacy, and perhaps it is sufficiently authorized. A hundred late writers may be quoted for it, and some that were popular in the days of Johnson."

"T. J. S.," Greenwood, Ind.—"(1) What does 'Erin go bragh' mean? (2) Is it in the Standard?"

(1) Ireland forever. (2) On page 2248, column 3.

"W. M. J.," New York.—"Is it correct to say (1) 'He is not like you or *me*'; (2) 'I *would* be pleased if you *will* quote a price'?"

(1) The sentence is correct, "me" being in the objective case, object of the preposition "unto" understood. (2) The sentence is incorrect, because there is an error in tense. It should read, "I *shall* be pleased if you *quote* a price" or "I *would* be pleased if you *quoted* a price."

"E. B. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is this sentence complete, 'Kindly advise us as to whom payment shall be made'?"

The sentence is complete, "as to" being used here in the sense of "concerning" or "regarding." A simpler and more direct way to word this sentence would be to omit "as" entirely, making it read: "Kindly advise us to whom payment shall be made."

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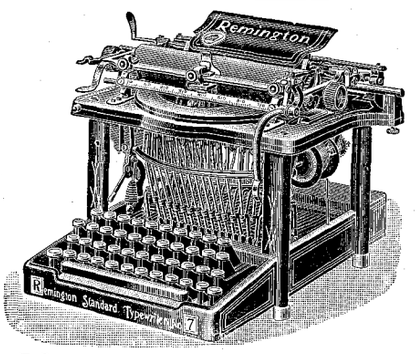

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